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THE PACIFIC PIRATES.

Their Scheme Completely Foiled.

SEVEN OF THE PARTICIPATORS ARRESTED

Vigilant and Energetic Action of the United States Officers.

HOW THE RASCALS WERE CAPTURED.

Full History of the Plot and its Results.

The Narrow Escape of American Commerce in the Pacific.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

One of the most important captures of the war—a capture that has saved the whole of our extensive commerce on the Pacific from destruction—has just been made in these waters. On the 25th of last month information was received by Consul McKee, at Panama, from Thos. J. Savage, Esq., Acting United States Consul-General, which detailed with great particularity a plot of Confederate pirates to seize one of the ships of the Panama Railroad Company, the *Guatemala*, and with her to make war on our commerce generally on the Pacific. The 25th was the day appointed for the departure of the *Guatemala* for Central American ports, but it was the intention of the agent to hold her a couple of days for freight destined for the Great Fair of San Miguel, Salvador. Hearing that the conspirators were on their way from Aspinwall, and wishing to have a good look at them before they should embark, the agent came to the conclusion to send the *Guatemala* to sea at once, and let the pirates wait for the *Salvador*, of the same line, to sail on the 10th instant.

Jeff's gang reached Panama, and were much disappointed to find the *Guatemala* had left, but there being no help for it, they quietly settled down into the best hotels to wait. Here they were all recognized, from the description of the Consul-General, and a watch kept upon their movements. The leader purchased 300 pounds of cannon powder, saying it was for blasting purposes in Guatemala—had it put up in tins by advice of Mr. Nelson, commercial agent of the Panama Railroad Company, and agent of the steamer, and in due time shipped it and took his bills of lading. In the meantime, Admiral Pearson, on board the steam corvette *Lancaster*, had been informed of the plot, and all the preparations made for the capture of the gang. It was arranged that sixty men should be ready in their boats and placed under the lee of the Pacific Mail Company's steamship *Sacramento*, which vessel was scarcely a stone's throw from the anchorage of the *Salvador*. That as soon as the passengers, who were embarked on the tug, should touch the deck of the *Salvador*, they should all be invited into the large upper saloon by Capt. Douglass, to show their tickets, and there kept till the *Lancaster's* men could jump on board and surround it. All the doors were closed but one, and all the staterooms locked, so that no one could enter from the saloon to destroy papers, or throw them from the portholes. When the signal was given from the *Salvador* for the boats to come alongside, it was promptly responded to by Capt. Davenport, whose boats were in an instant alongside the vessel, and in another instant the whole force was on deck, and had complete possession of the ship. The *Lancaster* had previously gone down the bay, leaving orders for the *Salvador* to follow her till both vessels should be at least three marine miles from a headland, which would take them a distance of about one hundred miles from Panama. As soon as the *Salvador* was under way, the list of passengers was read over, and it was found the following persons, comprising most of the leaders of the gang, were on board, viz:

T. E. Hogg, alias Esson, Acting Master and Commander of the expedition.

E. A. Swain, alias Young, Acting Master's Mate and Executive Officer.

John Hiddle, Acting Chief Engineer.

T. J. Grady, Acting Assistant Engineer.

J. L. Black, Acting Assistant Paymaster; R. B. Lyon, Sailing-Master.

Joseph Higgins, (whose name is believed to be Reed,) Paymaster's Clerk.

The baggage having previously been received, every suspicious person on board was thoroughly searched, including three or four gamblers who had been exercising their vocation in Panama, and who, it was believed, were in the league. Nothing was found on any one, however, except a few ugly-looking dirk-knives. But Capt. Bradbury, of the *Sacramento*, who was on board the *Salvador*, had previously made a most important discovery—that of the papers of the chief, which had been hidden, on the first alarm, under the cushions of a sofa in the saloon. Among the papers were the duplicate orders of Hogg, signed by S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Confederate Navy, and a list of initials corresponding with the names of the gang, assigning the prize-shares to the parties, from the chief down to the cook. The plan of the pirates, as developed by these papers, was to take the *Guatemala*, then capture the *Salvador*, then intercept and capture the California steamers, then to proceed to the neighborhood of the Chincha Islands, capture all our vessels there, then to capture and destroy our Pacific whaling fleet, and after to destroy or molest our commerce generally on the Pacific.

At about thirty miles outside of Point Malo, at daylight on the 11th, the *Lancaster* and *Salvador* hove to, and the seven prisoners, with their baggage, which had been denuded during the night of lots of pistols, balls, caps, knives, handcuffs, &c., were transferred to the *Lancaster*, which immediately started back for Panama, while the *Salvador* proceeded on her voyage. Nothing but very strong suspicions having been fastened upon the gamblers and a few others, they were released, but a strict watch will be kept upon them by Capt. Douglass during the voyage.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Panama *Star & Herald*, in the following, gives a correct account of matters that transpired after the capture, and of the plans of the pirates:

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PIRATES.

We are enabled this morning to give some further particulars of the piratical attempt to seize the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, on the 10th instant, and of the future plans of the pirates, had they been successful; but prudence obliges us to withhold the full details of the plot for a few days longer, as, although the principal leaders are under arrest, and the conspiracy has been rendered harmless, still, there are many persons implicated in their affair who have not yet been reached. The United States steamer *Lancaster* returned on the morning of Saturday, 12th instant, bringing as prisoners seven of the persons who had taken passage in the *Salvador*. On several of the other passengers suspicion was very strong, but, on investigation, the evidence was not found sufficient to warrant their being taken to the United States. From all we can learn, the plot must have been quite a gigantic affair—of proportions sufficiently large, had it been successful, to have swept the United States commerce from the Pacific, and almost perfect in its concoction. From the orders of Mr. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States, to Capt. Hogg, the leader of the party, and from other documents found, it appears that Hogg, acting according to instructions, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., for Havana, and at the latter port enlisted his associates; the paper containing their names and the oath to stand by each other until death, being dated at that place.

From Havana the party came to Aspinwall via St. Thomas, and the same steamer which brought them conveyed the full details of the plot, and the names of the conspirators from the United States Consul General at Havana, to the United States Consul in this city, and the latter immediately gave the news to the commercial agent of the railroad.

Capt. Hogg and his associates intended to take passage on the *Guatemala*, and when out at sea seize the ship. It is believed they have confederates on the coast or on a vessel near by, who were there to join them, and that there are also persons connected with the plot on both the California and Central American steamers.

The instructions were then to intercept the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sacramento*, on her way to this port from San Francisco, take possession of the treasure, which amounted to over $1,000,000, and if it could not be shipped safely across the Isthmus, to take it to Valparaiso, and there deposit it with some reliable British house, or to ship it on board a French man-of-war, if one could be found that would take it. With the guns, &c., to be found on board the *Sacramento*, the *Guatemala* might have been made a very dangerous vessel. The *Sacramento* carries one 100-pound and four 20-pound rifled Parrotts, a large amount of shot and shell, some three dozen Sharp's rifles, and other small arms. These, together with the two guns—12 and 24-pounders—and the supply of small arms already on board the *Guatemala*, would have given her quite a formidable armament. This, coupled with the facts that she is very fast, being able to steam ten and a-half or eleven knots an hour, and can carry sufficient coal to enable her to steam sixty days, shows that she would have been able to have captured or destroyed almost any merchant vessel under the United States flag on the Pacific.

As the programme of Messrs. Hogg & Co., for the capture of the *Guatemala* and *Sacramento*, fell through, they no doubt made up their minds to carry it out on the *Salvador* and the *Golden City*, due here on the 16th inst. During the two weeks' stay of the pirates in this city, they purchased 300 pounds of No. 7 blasting powder, suitable for cannon, had it put up in tins and shipped on board the *Salvador*, and marked for some port in Central America, expecting to use it when they got possession of the steamers.

The principal papers, consisting of orders from Secretary Mallory, correspondence, &c., were not found on the persons of the prisoners, but were discovered in a small satchel lying on a sofa in the saloon, covered with a shawl, and were placed there by one of the parties, in hopes that he would have an opportunity of destroying them before they were discovered. The commissions were not found, but they are in existence, and it is known where they are deposited. In the baggage were found small arms of all kinds, amongst them were some fine French revolvers—11-shooters—handcuffs, &c. The cash book of the purser showed the expenses of the company from the start. The leaders finding that the papers discovered had revealed everything connected with the plot, made a clear confession of the whole affair a short time before coming into port.

The prisoners have not been placed in irons or close confinement on board the *Lancaster*. They are closely guarded on the gun-deck, and receive the rations of prisoners of war.

Capt. Hogg states that he is a Marylander, and hails from Baltimore. We understand he is an old hand at the sort of business in which he has just been detected. About four months ago he attempted to run the blockade at Wilmington, in the *Tristam Shandy*; he was then taken prisoner, but managed, beforehand, to throw his papers overboard.

On the 12th inst, Rear Admiral George F. Pearson, Commander of the United States Pacific Squadron, Capt. Davenport and Paymaster Rittenhouse, of the United States frigate *Lancaster*, William Nelson, Esq., Commercial Agent of the P. R. R. Co., Col. Alex. McKee, United States Consul at Panama, and F. W. Rice, Esq., Consul at Aspinwall, called on the President of this State to ask permission to pass the seven prisoners, now on board the *Lancaster* in this bay, across the Isthmus in order to send them to New-York by the next steamer from Aspinwall. The permission asked for has been refused by the President on the ground that he is not empowered to grant it, but we presume the representatives of the United States Government will take the responsibility of sending their prisoners across the Isthmus notwithstanding.

The following is the correspondence which passed between Rear Admiral Pearson and President Calancha in regard to this matter:

ADMIRAL PEARSON TO PRESIDENT CALANCHA.

United States Flagship Lancaster,
Panama Bay, Nov. 11, 1864.

His Excellency José Leonardo Calancha, President of the State of Panama:

Sir: Having received officially and from sources of undoubted authority, information that a band of pirates were congregating in this city, with the known intention of taking passage in the American steamer *Salvador*, and after leaving the Bay of Panama in that steamer, to capture her and convert her into a piratical cruiser, I determined, if possible, to put a stop to this foul attempt upon the commerce of the world.

The Commander of the *Salvador* requested my assistance in order to protect him and his passengers from harm, while in the act of examining the baggage of his passengers, that being the only sure way of identifying the desperadoes from the peaceful and worthy passengers on board his steamer. To this I most readily assented, and for the greater security of the *Salvador*, I proceeded in this ship beyond the legal jurisdiction of the Government of New-Granada, and then took from her seven persons who, with arms, powder and other munitions of war in their possession, and bearing written proof of their intentions, were on board of her, under real or false names, and with the known intention of becoming pirates of the sea.

I would most respectfully represent to your Excellency that this nefarious transaction has occurred in the venerable city of Panama, and but for the timely information I received, this band of desperate men leagued with others, would now, in all probability, have been in possession of the steamer *Salvador*, with the design of capturing one or more of the fine mail steamers of the Pacific Steamship Company. These pirates have been arrested by me upon the high seas, in the name of the Government of the United States, and I have to request of your Excellency permission to send them across the Isthmus, on their way to New-York, in season for the next steamer for that place.

I have the honor to assure your Excellency of the respect and high consideration of your obedient servant,

G. F. PEARSON,
Acting-Rear-Admiral, Commanding Pacific Squadron.

PRESIDENT CALANCHA TO ADMIRAL PEARSON.

The following is a literal translation of the reply of President Calancha to Admiral Pearson:

U. S. of Colombia, Sovereign State of Panama,
Presidency of the State—No. 209.
Panama, 13th of November, 1864.

To the Hon. G. F. Pearson, Acting-Admiral and Commander of the Squadron of the U. S. of North America, stationed in the Pacific:

From your hand I received yesterday the note, dated the 11th inst., on board the frigate *Lancaster*, which you were pleased to write to me, with two objects, in my opinion, of different significations.

The first one is to make known to the government of the State that you have prevented the accomplishment of an occurrence, which undoubtedly, would have had immense results for the commerce of the world, as is well indicated in the note, which with pleasure I am about to answer.

The Presidency congratulates the Admiral on the dexterous manner in which he has known how to avoid this occurrence, vast in disastrous consequences, and at the same time renders him the most formal thanks for the respect he has been good enough to pay to our sovereignty, by putting himself far from Columbian waters to execute the capture of the suspected individuals.

The second one confines itself to soliciting the permission of the Executive of the State to pass across the Isthmus the seven prisoners who are now on the *Lancaster*.

With regard to this point, I have to undergo the pain of giving to the Honorable Admiral a negative answer.

The National Constitution, in the 1st paragraph of the 17th article, reserves the Foreign Relations to the General Government; and article 89 prohibits all functionaries or public corporations to exercise any function or authority which has not been duly conferred on them.

In view of the expressed dispositions of the fundamental charter of Colombia, it is not allowed to me to grant the permission which the Honorable Admiral solicits.

I hope that the Hon. Mr. Pearson, weighing the force of the reason which I expose, will do full justice to a refusal emanating from the want of power for granting the permission.

The Honorable Admiral, by the fact of asking for the leave, recognizes its necessity, based on the sovereignty of Colombia in the Territory, and on the principles of international law; and I feel confident that the honorable Commander, respecting the sovereignty of the South American Republics, continental sisters of the daughters of the great Washington, will renounce the idea of sending across the Isthmus the seven prisoners taken on the *Salvador*.

With sentiments of high consideration, I subscribe myself the Admiral's faithful and obedient servant,

JOSE LEONARDO CALANCHA.

One of the papers alluded to by the *Star & Herald*, was not discovered till a subsequent search was made of the Confederates' baggage on the *Lancaster*, after the *Salvador* had left. From this paper it was ascertained that the larger number of the gang had gone from Havana to ports in Nicaragua or Honduras on the Atlantic, with a view of crossing the country and intercepting the two steamers in the small Pacific ports at which they touch. The particulars of the proceedings of these fellows are given to the *Star* by Capt. Dow, of the *Guatemala*, as follows:

"The arrival of the *Guatemala* puts us in possession of some interesting items in regard to the movements on the Central American coast of the Confederate pirates, accomplices in the nefarious plot discovered here a few days ago.

"Previous to the sailing of the *Guatemala* from this port on the 25th ult., her Commander, J. M. Dow, Esq., had been made aware of the conspiracy which had been entered into for the capture of his ship, and was therefore on his guard. On arriving at La Libertad on the 2d instant, Capt. Dow learned that several men were on shore at that place, waiting to take passage in his ship for San José de Guatemala, some, if not all of them having crossed the country via Omoa from Havana—this latter place seems to be the headquarters of the conspirators. The Captain at once concluded that these men were connected with the conspiracy, and deserved close watching. The last package of freight being in the launch alongside the ship, and the business of the vessel at that port being ended before the would-be passengers started from the shore to come on board, the Captain got up steam and left for Acajutla, being deaf to the halloes of the pirates who had shoved off from shore a short time before the steamer commenced moving. The party, it was afterward learned, attributed their failure to the launchmen, and not to any intention on the part of the Captain to leave them behind. On the same day at 2 P. M., the *Guatemala* reached Acajutla. There was found that a couple of Englishmen calling themselves engineers, were on shore, intending to go on the steamer to San José. Toward evening they came on board the ship with their baggage, consisting of two saddles and a box of cigars, and appeared to take particular notice as to who was on board. On being asked by the Purser for their names and passage-money, they refused to give the former, and showed tickets which they had procured before embarking, at the same time stating that they expected a friend from shore with their baggage, and if he did not come off in time they would return to the land. Seeing a launch about to start from the ship, they took their traps and left without ascertaining whether or not the expected friend was coming off. The friend was undoubtedly a myth. It was the fact of their accomplices not being on board that scared them away. The conduct and actions of these two individuals whilst on board were such as to leave no doubt as to their designs. One of these fellows went by the name of Sullivan on shore. At San José no suspicious characters were discovered, but Captain Dow informed the authorities of the plot, so that, if any should turn up, they may be attended to. The steamer left San José on the 5th inst., on her return, and arrived at Acajutla same day. It was then revealed that a Mr. Bradshaw, whose real name is Johnson, and who was third officer on board the P. R. R. Co.'s steamer *Columbus* when she was wrecked on this coast a few years ago, was at Sonsonate, a short distance in the interior, and is the ringleader of the gang in Central America. The two men who had tried to get on board the steamer at this port on her up trip, were also at Sonsonate, but professed to know nothing of Bradshaw, and a man named Thomas Reynolds who called himself a half brother of Bradshaw, was in Acajutla, and intended embarking on the *Guatemala* for La Union, where he expected to meet his patron and accompany him to the fair of San Miguel. Capt. Dow having no knowledge of the affairs which had transpired at Panama after his departure, and not being properly prepared to defend himself from an attack, thought it best to keep clear of the scoundrels, and therefore, left without any of them. La Libertad was reached on the 6th instant, at 11 A. M., and on informing the Commander of the port of what had transpired, he stated that he had received orders from his Government, to arrest the parties there, on suspicion of their being emissaries of Gen. Barrios. The same day, the fellows left La Libertad for San Salvador, the capital, and as the Commandant followed that evening, they were no doubt arrested on their arrival at the capital. A guard had also been sent by the Salvadorian Government to Acajutla to secure any of the parties who may be found there on the original suspicion that they are emissaries of Gen. Barrios. What the Government will do with these fellows is not known, but it is at least certain that their power to do any mischief is gone.

At Punta Arenas the *Guatemala* met the *Salvador*, bound up, and Capt. Douglas was informed of all that had taken place. We look forward with interest to the arrival of the next steamer from Central America."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Another party, under the command of a man calling himself Murdock, (probably F. M. Harris, Acting-Master Confederate Navy,) which went from Greytown, Nicaragua, bound to Realejo, had not yet reached the Pacific coast when Capt. Dow left, but would be taken care of by the authorities when they arrived. Capt. Dow managed his part of the business with great prudence and judgment.

William Nelson, Esq., and Mr. Rice, Consul at Aspinwall, went down the bay on the *Salvador* and returned on the *Lancaster*. Capt. Hogg, finding that everything was discovered, was quite communicative to them and to Capt. Davenport. He seemed very anxious to be considered as a prisoner of war, taken on a legal or honorable expedition. He had no commission with him, but averred that he had one in Richmond. His orders from Mallory gave him authority to commission the officers under him, who, it appears, were nearly if not quite all picked up at Havana. He said he left Wilmington, in May last, for Havana, on the blockade-runner *Tristam Shandy*; that this vessel was captured in leaving the port, and he taken to New-York, where he was released on his claim of being an Englishman. He threw his papers overboard on the capture of the *Tristam Shandy*, and waited four months in New-York till he could get duplicate orders, and then left on one of the regular steamers for Havana. He says he was ordered to report to Semmes, if practicable, but would not say where he expected to find the pirate of the *Alabama*. He, however, says that Semmes was ordered, while on the African coast, to the Pacific, but that for some reasons unknown to him, he did not come. The money taken on the California steamers was to be shipped on British or French men-of-war to Europe. Hogg says the present was the fourth expedition fitted out for Panama, the three previous having been countermanded, for what reason he did not know. He spoke freely of the certainty of his quick exchange—said he should not try another Pacific expedition, but that he would soon be heard of in other quarters. Hogg is a man of good education and address, of gentle manners, apparently about 30 years of age, and is a Baltimorean.

From all that can be learned, the gang for Panama and the Central American States, under Hogg and Harris, consisted of twenty-three persons, beside their agents in these States. No doubt he had added several to his number on this ocean, and he would have found among the firemen and others on the steamers captured many willing assistants, and could have forced a larger number of the balance into his service. He said he intended to have run the *Salvador* into Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and there landed her passengers. Among them was only one lady, who was on her way to Costa Rica. The *Salvador* had about $85,000 in specie on board and a cargo valued at $300,000.

The capture, under the direction of Capt. Davenport, assisted by Capt. Cohen, of the Marine Corps, was conducted in an efficient manner. Admiral Pearson has been fortunate in his advent as Commander of the Pacific fleet, in having so important a duty to perform.

I believe none of the parties here, concerned in the capture of this dangerous gang, claim any particular credit for having performed a plain duty—in which they incurred no risks to themselves; but certainly it seems to me Mr. Savage, who was so active in getting the information that led to the seizure of the pirates, and who was so timely and so exact in imparting it, deserves not only the gratitude of all who have maritime interests on the Pacific, but the special notice of the Government.

Nov. 17.

It was generally expected the pirates would be sent forward by the *Augusta* (gunboat) to-day; but for reasons best known to the Admiral, they are detained. No doubt they will be dispatched by the convoy of the Costa Rica on the 26th.

SAVANNAH.

SHERMAN APPROACHING THE CITY

Capture of Millen, the Prisoners' Depot.

The Augusta and Savannah Railroad Cut.

ONE COLUMN THREATENING AUGUSTA.

Secret Expedition from Port Royal.

THE EFFECT OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Immense Destruction of Rebel Property.

DETAILS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Government has received information that Gen. Sherman had captured Millen, on the Georgia Central Railroad, on the 29th ult. His army was concentrated, and it is thought has moved to Savannah before this.

NEWS VIA PORT ROYAL.

By the arrival of the steamship *Fulton*, we have intelligence from Port Royal to the 30th ult. We learn that the publication of newspapers at that place has been, for the present, prohibited, and that all citizens had been enrolled, and are now used for the protection of the place, as a movement of some unknown character had taken place, and the troops ordered away. An expedition had sailed from Port Royal previously, but no information could be gained relative to either of the above movements from the officers of the *Fulton*, as they were prohibited from making it public.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

CAPTURE OF MILLEN BY GEN. SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 1.

We believe it true that Sherman's army has reached Millen, and separated into two columns, one moving toward Savannah River, and another turning back toward Augusta. *The latter column and movement is without doubt intended as a feint* to protect his rear from attack.

It is too late to menace Augusta, and Sherman's main body is too far South.

He will do one of two things—either go straight to Beaufort and to Savannah to attack Charleston by land, or he will join Grant in an attack against Richmond.

He has met with very little resistance in his march through Georgia.

FROM SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA.

We have files of Savannah and Augusta papers of Nov. 26 and 28 inclusive, from which we get the following particulars of Sherman's march. Though their information is rather meagre, it fully confirms previous reports that Gen. Sherman had crossed the Oconee, and that he was rapidly moving in the direction of Savannah:

SHERMAN MOVING EASTWARD.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 26.

We have information that the enemy's cavalry, 600 to 1,000 strong, is moving on Sparta. They encamped at or near Devereu's last Thursday night, the 24th, about seven miles southwest of Sparta.

Another column is moving from Milledgeville with artillery. *It crossed the Oconee and is pursuing the road leading through Washington County, by the way of Sandersville. This is a direct line to Savannah from Milledgeville.*

A column, supposed to be Slocum's numbering from two to three thousand infantry, is reported to be moving in conjunction with the cavalry above mentioned, on Sparta. At Sparta are two roads, one leading to Augusta via Mayfield, another to Sandersville. Should this audacious raiding party come this way, we are prepared to bestow a proper and becoming chastisement. It is probable, however, that, after ravaging the country about Sparta, it will combine with the column moving on the road to Savannah.

Everything tends to the belief that Augusta is to be given the go by. Nervous ladies and citizens with plethoric purses or stocks in trade may congratulate themselves that the track of this living simoon has passed them afar. But should Sherman give us the slip utterly and make fast lodgment at Brunswick, the scourge may be only suspended. A grand rally should be made to decimate him—to teach him a lesson that Yankeedom shall remember everlastingly. A successful enterprise of this character will invite many more; a crushing defeat will paralyze such invasions forever.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Nov. 25.

A gentleman connected with a scouting party up the road writes us from Greensboro', under date of November 23, as follows: There is no enemy north of the line of the Georgia Railroad, nor any on this side or east of the Oconee River. The people of Hancock County and lower down will do well to watch the crossing, and report any movement of the enemy, if made.

A party of Yankees passed through Green County on Sunday. This is the greatest number that has ever been seen *on this side of the Oconee.*

The rumor that the enrolling officer in Green County was killed is not correct.

About a thousand Yankee cavalry have been encamped for the past few days at Reid's Mill between Eatonton and Waller's Ferry. Negro scouts report that they speak of moving to another section.

Much property has been destroyed in Jasper and Putnam, such as mills, gin houses, and some corn cribs and dwelling houses.

It was thought in Sparta on Wednesday, that the enemy's cavalry and infantry were moving down the Oconee toward the coast.

It is the current opinion up the road that Sherman's army is moving down between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers.

It is rumored that our cavalry are busy in destroying barns, cribs, and anything that may be of use to Sherman, in front of his main army, on the Ocmulgee River.

OPERATIONS AROUND MACON—A FIGHT AT EAST MACON.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 28.

For some days past we have had many rumors from the movements of Sherman, &c., most of which have been unfounded. We have obtained the following from sources which are entitled to the utmost reliance:

On Sunday, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., the enemy made an attack on East Macon, at the same place where Stoneman and his raiders made their attack. But it was principally an artillery battle, but small arms were also used. The enemy's shells fell in the yard of the workshops of the Central Railroad, but did no injury, and no one was hurt by it. The cannonading was quite active, and lasted some two hours. *During the time, the enemy captured one of our batteries*, but it was soon recaptured by our troops, and a number of prisoners taken.

About dark our forces succeeded in driving the enemy back, pursuing them about a mile and a half. They left their dead and wounded on the field. Their force we have not ascertained. They were dispersed and driven in the direction of Griswoldville. They appeared to be tired and frightened, and many of them left their ranks and wandered off beyond the range of our guns. *They tore up about three miles of the road beyond Walnut Creek bridge*, but it was soon repaired. While the engagement was going on the employes of the Central Railroad removed all the engines and cars from East Macon and run them into the city.

We regret to state that some of our troops behaved badly in East Macon, by plundering and committing other depredations after the enemy were driven off. We forbear to give details.

On Tuesday the enemy made their appearance at Griswoldville in some force, and before being attacked burnt all the buildings in the place except three. A fight took place, lasting some three hours, when the enemy were repulsed. Our wounded in this engagement arrived in Macon on Tuesday evening. We have not ascertained the extent of the loss in the engagement on either side.

Passengers who arrived this morning from Millen, (leaving there at 1 o'clock A. M.,) state that *a squad of the enemy's cavalry appeared at Sandersville on Friday morning last*, and that a brisk skirmish took place that afternoon between them and a portion of Wheeler's cavalry, in which the enemy were repulsed, leaving their dead on the field, and fifteen prisoners in our hands. They carried off their wounded. Our loss was two killed and a few wounded. The prisoners have arrived in this city.

It is reported that the Oconee bridge is burned, but whether by our forces or that of the enemy is not stated. On Thursday night a body of the enemy's cavalry attempted to cross the Oconee some twelve or fourteen miles below the bridge, where they were attacked and driven into the river. They threw away their arms and ran into the swamps to escape.

There is much straggling among the Yankee troops. Those picked up by our cavalry report that the army is worn down and almost destitute of provisions.

THE SITUATION.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 26.

Gen. Sherman was advancing from Atlanta—he was at Jonesboro—he was at Griffin—he was at Macon—he was on the Georgia Railroad—he was everywhere—he was nowhere in particular. He had 30,000—he had 50,000—he had 100,000—in fact, he had the universal Yankee nation at his heels. He had burned Atlanta, Marietta, Rome, Cassville—he had swallowed up Macon for lunch, and was preparing to make a full meal of Charleston and Savannah. Milledgeville, Madison, Greensboro and Augusta were small mouthfuls, the titbits of war, to be taken up, *en passant*, on the point of a bayonet and gulped down without the process of chewing.

The scene has materially changed, and the question now is more frequently asked: "Where is this fellow Sherman, any how?" A few days more and the reply will be repeated in a different and louder and more significant tone. Our city is being filled with those who will not be satisfied to ask the question; but to answer it themselves, and answer it in the immediate neighborhood of the great Yankee colossus.

The whereabouts of this village burner and common pillager will be sought. The safety of this city is now assured. Troops are still coming in, and the Georgia Militia will, with the veteran troops already here, present a tangible body to oppose the further progress of the Yankee leader, who but a few days since, by his colossal height, overshadowed the South. We snap our fingers in the face of the great raider. He will make no powder in Augusta.

Gen. Bragg arrived in Augusta on the evening of Nov. 25.

Gen. Hardee arrived in Savannah on the morning of the 28th.

GEN. HARDEE IN COMMAND AT SAVANNAH—HIS FIRST ORDER.

Headquarters Savannah, Nov. 27, 1864.

Special Orders, No. ——. The Provost-Marshal of Savannah will stop all soldiers and citizens arriving in or going from the city, and report them for duty to Capt. C. W. Howard.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HARDEE.
D. H. Pool, A. A. G.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF SUPPLIES—FOOD PLENTY AND THE ARMY FELT.

A correspondence of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, who left Milledgeville the day the Legislature adjourned, going out by the way of Eaton, gives a very humerous description of the many mishaps of himself and his party on the way, trying to reach Madison. They took the woods, lay out day and night in the swamps, met the Yankee cavalry, lay concealed in the woods and looked at that portion of the army of Sherman which visited Madison as it passed by. They were out three days, during which time they subsisted on parched corn. The writer then proceeds:

"On Tuesday morning, the 22d, we determined to take the road and push on. Going to Mr. Credel's place we found his fine house in ashes, and his gin house burned, and every horse and mule gone. In his lot were about one hundred horses lying dead, *They looked like good stock, and were evidently killed to deprive planters of them.* A number of Mr. C.'s negroes were gone. Proceeding on, we found every plantation on the road similarly devastated, except that no other dwelling houses were burned until we reached the fine farm of Hon. Joshua Hill. This is a perfect wreck. A large gin house full of cotton, corn-cribs, dwelling—all a smouldering ruin. His loss was greater than that of any planter in this section. *Besides the cotton, several thousand bushels of corn, potatoes, several hundred of wheat, and much other valuable property, with every horse and mule and many negroes, are gone.* No farm on the road to this place, and, as far as we can hear, toward Atlanta, escaped their brutal ravages. They ravaged the country below here to the Oconee River. The roads were strewn with the debris of their progress. *Dead horses, cows, sheep, hogs, chickens, corn, wheat, cotton, books, paper, broken vehicles, coffee-mills, and fragments of nearly every species of property* that adorned the beautiful farms of this county, strew the wayside, monuments of the meanness, rapacity and hypocrisy of the people who boast that they are not robbers and do not interfere with private property.

In Madison, they burned the depot and one or two old warehouses, with the jail and market-house. They gutted every store, and plundered more or less on every lot. They fired the drug-store and several other houses, and their officers, with a show of magnanimity, aided to put out the flames. Many families have not a pound of meat, or a peck of meal or flour. *Many negroes were enticed away from homes of comfort to share the uncertain fortunes of a Winter march to the coast*, and then—freedom to starve. *Families of wealth have not a house servant left, and those who were the most trusted were often the first to leave.* The Yankees entered the house of my next door neighbor, an old man of over three score years, and tore up his wife's clothes and bedding, trampling her bonnet on the floor, and robbing the house and pantry of nearly everything of value. There was no provocation for any of these acts, for everybody treated them civilly, and offered them all they wanted to eat. Their excuse is that they cannot control their men. Many of them, including their officers, behave civilly; and my humble domicil escaped any serious depredations.

Those who, from any cause, chanced to be away, lost all. A lady on the Eatonton road, whose father is in the army, feeling afraid to stay at home, went to the house of a neighbor, and, on returning, found every plate broken, every knife and fork and spoon gone, and her own clothes stripped to shreds and scattered about the lot.

No definite estimate can be formed of the plans or future movements of the enemy, or of their numbers. Those who passed through here were said to consist of Slocum's corps, under command of Gen. Williams, and were estimated at 8,000 to 10,000. They were chiefly infantry, with three batteries of artillery. They had quite a large wagon train with pontoon bridges. They boasted that they were now wiping us out effectually; that they would destroy Macon, Augusta and Savannah, and then go into South Carolina, and end the war at Charleston. They evidently went through Milledgeville, and their other column has, doubtless, by this time reached Macon. From all that I can learn, they left Atlanta with four corps, of about 25,000 men, nearly half of whom are new drafted men, who have no stomach for war. They are being captured in the vicinity continually. Several have come in to-day, who have been lying in the woods until their rear guard left, in order to desert.

By the time they reach the barren pine belt below Milledgeville they will find Georgia a hard road to travel, and if we can confront them with a small force, and harrass their flanks vigorously, they will meet few ships to greet them when they reach the coast. It is a desperate game, and in this fertile belt they can play it successfully, but the swamps will be fatal to them. *They have unquestionably caused much suffering, and to-night families who had an abundance last week, have scarcely a day's subsistence. The greatest inconvenience is horses. There is plenty in the country yet, but there are no horses to haul it. Our citizens are in distress for wood for the same reason.*

GEORGIA NEWS VIA MISSISSIPPI.

The Grenada *Picket* contains the following dispatch:

Macon, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 23.

A severe fight occurred near Griswoldville to-day. Our troops attacked and drove the Yankees into their intrenchments, two miles on this side of the town.

Our forces behaved with great gallantry.

The militia fought like veterans.

Our loss was severe, amounting to between three and four hundred.

The picket line of the enemy is now three miles east of Griswoldville, and his infantry is still moving in the direction of Augusta.

We are now in position to repulse any attack the enemy may make on Macon.

THAT BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 28.

On Friday night the British schooner *Bertha*, Capt. Tenbroeck, from Nassau, laden with sugar, coffee and rope, passed through the blockading fleet off this port, and passed by Fort Pulaski. Soon after daylight Saturday morning, after turning a point of land, she suddenly found herself almost in the very midst of Col. Mulford's vessels, engaged in carrying away Federal prisoners exchanged at this point. The Captain at once (supposed Savannah had fallen, that escape was hopeless, and with the crew, hastily abandoned his vessel, without casting anchor or setting fire to her. She was thus left adrift, and the Federals from Fort Pulaski took possession of her with her entire cargo.

THE NORTH STAR.

Her Safe Arrival at Port Royal—The Detention Caused by an Accident to Her Convoy, the Gunboat Augusta.

By the arrival of the steamship *Fulton*, from Port Royal, Nov. 30, we learn that the steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, about which so much anxiety has been felt, arrived at Port Royal, Nov. 28, short of coal, having in tow her convoy the United States steam gunboat *Augusta*, which vessel broke her piston-rod four hundred miles to the eastward of Port Royal.

Capt. Jones expected to receive a sufficient quantity of coal on board by noon of the 1st instant, and would then sail for New-York.

The *North Star* has on freight $500,000 in specie, mails, and 181 passengers.

Among her passengers is Ex-Senator Latham, and Judge Field, of the California Supreme Court.

Francis W. Rice, Esq., United States Consul at Aspinwall, who arrived at Port Royal, on the *North Star*, on business with the State Department, connected with the *Salvador* pirates, came passage on the *Fulton*.

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Trouble With Deserters and Conscripts—Fight at Timber Ridge, Penn.

McConnellsburgh, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 3.

A fight occurred at Timber Ridge, yesterday, between a portion of Company F of the Two Hundred and First Pennsylvania Mounted Infantry and some delinquent conscripts and deserters congregated at a shooting match.

The soldiers advanced. Provost-Marshal Houpt went forward to hold a parley with the conscripts. They refused to listen to him, and immediately commenced to fire shots at him, none of which took effect.

The soldiers then opened fire, when a general fight ensued, lasting for about an hour.

The conscripts and deserters were finally driven over two hills, skirmishing being kept up the whole way.

The fighting was carried on principally in the woods. The casualties were slight.

The conscripts lost one man killed and two wounded. One wounded man was captured, the remainder being familiar with the country made good their escape into the mountains.

None of our men were injured.

More affairs of this kind may be speedily looked for, as it is determined to bring these outlaws to justice.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Orders of Gens. Washburne and Canby.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 2.

Gen. Washburne has promulgated an order requiring a tax of a half per cent. a month to be levied and collected of all persons in Memphis who are in any way exempt from military duty, and hold trade permits. The tax will be upon the amount of business per month granted in the trade permits. The fund thus raised is to be devoted to defraying the expenses of the militia and paying for a permanent guard for each regiment.

By order of Gen. Canby, the District of West Tennessee and Vicksburgh has been formed into one command, under Maj.-Gen. Dana, with headquarters at Memphis.

Gen. Washburne has been assigned to the command of the Post and District of Vicksburgh, with its present limits.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

Portland, Me., Saturday, Dec. 2.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, from San José de Guatemala and intermediate ports, arrived at her anchorage in the bay of Panama, Nov. 15.

Her dates are San José, Nov. 5; Acajutla, Nov. 6; Libertad, Nov. 7; La Union, Nov. 10; Realejo, Nov. 11, and Punta Arenas, Nov. 13.

Freight.—For Southampton—113 ceroons indigo, 1 box samples.

For Liverpool—11 cases balsam, 59 ceroons indigo, 2 bales deer skins, 496 hides, 14 bales cotton. For New-York—298 hides, 15 bales deer skins. For Aspinwall—7 ceroons indigo. For South Pacific—22 ceroons indigo, 7 packages merchandise, 9 bales deer skins. Panama—6 ceroons indigo, 12 bales coffee, 9 bales potatoes, 15 bales sugar, 1 case cigars. Specie—For England, $7,338; for Panama, $525; total, $7,863.

There is no news of importance from the Central American States. From Capt. Dow's notes I gather the following:

"The cotton excitement still continues in the Central American States. The worm has made, and is still making, sad havoc among the plants in many places. On the lowland estates, adjacent to the Bay of La Union, the plants seem less affected by the worm than those higher up on the side of the volcano, only a mile or two distant. Whether this is due to the difference of temperature, or is merely accidental experience has not yet determined. It is, however, very certain that at least one estate on the side of the volcano has been entirely destroyed by worms, while in the lowlands the damage is comparatively trifling. The yield of cotton in the States of Guatemala and Salvador will be very large.

The indigo crop in the latter State is said to be as good as the average, but the price is so unreasonably high that thus far there have been few buyers; $1 12½ and $1 25 per lb. was the price asked last month at the fair of Coalatenango. At the more important fair of San Miguel, from the 16th to the 21st of this month, prices must go down or the article remain unsold.

It was estimated that the coffee crop of Costa Rica would amount to 120,000 quintals.

FROM GUAYAQUIL.

An arrival from Guayaquil, Ecuador, with dates to the 2d, brings some facts which go to show that the attempt of Urbina to overthrow the Government of Moreno has proved a failure.

At Jipijapa, two men having been arrested upon the charge of being revolutionists, were tried and sentenced to be shot. One of the men, named Anino, calling himself a Panamanian, has been sent in irons to Guayaquil to be retried; the other an Ecuadorian, named José Reyes, aged 65 years, was shot on the 24th ult. On the 16th ult., at Monte Christe, three men, whose names are Pascual Alvia, Bruno Mufientes and Tadeo Piedra, were shot by orders of Gov. F. Javier Salazar, for political offences.

The United States steamer *Saginaw*, Capt. Hopkins, was at Guayaquil.

The obsequies to the memory of the late Gen. Flores were celebrated in Guayaquil during the 30th, 31st ult. and 1st inst. Business was entirely suspended, and every one seemed to mourn the loss of the celebrated General.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Anglo-Rebel View of Southern Resources.

THE LAST HOURS OF FRANZ MULLER.

British Officers in Federal Camps

INTERESTING FOREIGN ITEMS.

From our late files of Foreign papers we make the following interesting extracts:

THE RESOURCES OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The Southern correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Columbia, South Carolina, on Sept. 23, referring to a letter of Brig.-Gen. **SEYMOUR**, lately a prisoner in Charleston, denies the statement therein that the Southerners were prepared to give up the contest on account of the exhaustion in men and material of war:

"The fact is, he says, there lies a distance of over 600 miles between the two main armies the Confederates have contrived thus far to keep in the field. Between them there stretches a country not easily rivaled in point of fertility and power of resources—a country which in extent equals the area of the Kingdom of Prussia. From this region the main supplies have for one year past been furnished to these two great armies. It is, therefore, not likely that with this territory undiminished, and a harvest much more plentiful than that of last year, either the army or people will be in any way embarrassed for supplies. Even were this not so, a knowledge of the country yet untouched in resources in Virginia and Tennessee enables me to say that it would suffice to feed the army of Gen. **LEE**, while Gen. **HOOD** has at his back the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi almost entirely free from Federal invasion. This region is in extent nearly equal to the kingdom of Spain. But suppose the Confederates were driven from both Virginia and Georgia, and in their last effort either conquered or dispersed in South or North Carolina, there is still the magnificent domain of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, in extent vaster than the whole Austrian monarchy and the kingdoms of Italy and Greece combined, now likewise almost free from Federal invasion and full of resources, to which the Confederate Government is fully determined to repair should, what is quite improbable, its forces be overwhelmed east of the Mississippi. In point of materials of war, the Richmond Government has created foundaries, arsenals, and mills; indeed, besides numerous military manufacturing establishments throughout the country, the Confederates possess a powder mill at Augusta, which alone is capable of supplying the army and navy. Whoever, therefore, speaks of exhaustion with this wonderful people does not know the extent of the remarkable resources at command of the authorities, the vast stores of cotton and tobacco yet intact, entirely disregarded.' *But the most obvious danger which threatens to weaken the military strength of the Confederacy is the decrease in men. The drain upon the population has been terrible, and is daily augmenting; 200,000 victims are estimated to have fallen in this four years' struggle, and everywhere cripples may be seen, whose torn bodies testify to the frightful carnage of the war and the power of modern projectiles.* Still, two great armies are maintained, with detachments and garrisons in many places, which combined would make a third. That this drain must eventually be seriously felt there cannot be a doubt; the natural increase of population under these circumstances has its limits, but this, it may be argued, affects the Northern fighting strength alike with the Confederates. Judging from the thronged appearance of every town and village where trade still flourishes, there seems to be abundant material at hand, for, mingling with invalids, strong, hardy men may everywhere be seen with apparently no tangible occupation. This fact is made the basis of attacks against the governments of Mr. **DAVIS**, who is accused of favouritism; it may be this is right; still it seems a cruel thing to suppose Mr. **DAVIS** capable of such conduct when his armies need reinforcements sorely. 140,000 able-bodied men are detailed to supervise the operations of their farms and plantations, 50,000 are exempted from service because they are state officers, and it is estimated over 100,000 young men between 17 and 18 years of age become liable to conscription in 1865, and whose enrolment has already been ordered by the Secretary of War. Looking, therefore, at these figures, which I have obtained from good authority, there is certainly no danger of exhaustion of men at present, and the armies of 1865, if, as the opposition papers call for, radical measures are adopted, must become vastly superior in strength to those of 1864. The second point Gen. **SEYMOUR** made was, the discontent which he says prevails among the people. This is answered by the fact of the late State election of a Governor of North Carolina, when a candidate of a "Peace party" was defeated by an overwhelming majority of 50,000 votes, because "peace on any terms" was his watchword. The Confederates ardently desire peace, but they are not willing to have it "on any terms." Negotiations with them short of complete independence would be futile. This Gen. **McCLELLAN**, if elected, will find out to his cost. There cannot fail to be discontented persons; but their causes of complaint arise from their difference of opinion in regard to administrative details, and in no way affect the stability of the great cause the Confederates are fighting for, viz.: the independence of their country and the right to self-government. After a struggle of now nearly four years, the Confederates know too well that nothing but a strong bond, a bundle of *fasces* which nothing can break, is necessary to achieve the goal of their wishes; they would, indeed, be bad pupils in the school of adversity had they failed to master so simple a lesson taught by the history of every age.

CRIMPING AT NEW-YORK.

Capt. **LABASTE**, of the French ship *Winslow*, arrived at Havre from New-York, has addressed a long report to the *Journal du Havre*, relating the treatment he experienced from crimps during his stay at New-York. He says: "On arriving at New-York I was warned that a gang of renegades from France were in the habit of boarding all French ships for the purpose of carrying off their crews, and getting them enrolled in the American army, and that I had better be prepared for their visit. I, therefore, before arriving at the quay, exhibited a written placard in a conspicuous place with the words, 'No admittance on board without permission.' We had been scarcely two days at the wharf when, at 8:30 P. M., I was informed by my Mate that the fore-part of the ship was invaded by a set of fellows armed with revolvers, and the crew were being intimidated by them. I found next day that three of my crew had deserted. I got no assistance from the police or the wharf-keepers. The latter, on my asking them how it was they did not arrest the parties in question, said they would do so another time, provided I paid them for their trouble. I then drew up a complaint to lay before the French Consul, and, accompanied by Mr. **BOYD**, my consignee, went to the superintendent of police to know if I could rely on his protection. I was very politely received by him, and on my relating my grievance he expressed great indignation at the treatment I had received, and added, 'I am aware that for some time past the police have become corrupt; but I trust, Captain, in the event of a recurrence of similar outrages, and a refusal on the part of the police agents to render you assistance, that you will immediately take their numbers, and I assure you I will make an example of them in your presence. In the meanwhile I will see that your ship is protected, and should these miscreants dare to set foot on it again, you have a perfect right to consider yourself in a legitimate state of defence, and to fire on them just as you have the right to do if your own house is attacked by thieves and assassins, and I give you my word of honor that no proceedings will be taken against you for so acting.'

"That evening and the following days police in plain clothes were placed on board my ship, and all was quiet until I reached Brooklyn, where I had to take in cargo. There I again became the victim of their depredations, and lost one of my apprentices, who deserted, taking away with him the binnacle watch and several other articles belonging to this ship. I repaired at once to the police-station to make my statement, and then went, accompanied by a policeman, to the house of a man named **ADOLPHE OLIVIER**, who had aided and abetted the deserter, and where the stolen property was found, which I immediately took possession of and carried back to the ship. Some hours later I was summoned to the aforesaid Police-station, and desired to return the articles I had seized, in order, as I was told, that they might be returned to this man, who, being on American soil, had become free. On my refusal I was threatened with imprisonment, but on my stating that I should hold him responsible for the delay of my ship, which was only waiting for me before getting under weigh, he telegraphed to the Inspector, and was told to apply to him. He at once recognized my right, and so the matter ended."

SUBJUGATION IMPOSSIBLE.

From the London Post, Nov. 17.

The subjugation of the Confederate States may be assumed to be impossible in any sense that is compatible with the ideas of civilization; and it is unnecessary to discuss the justice of the alleged right which the Northern Government claims to enforce their return into the Union. For all practical purposes it is enough to say that the Southern States assert another right, which, to refer only to recent occurrences, has been recognized in Greece, in Italy and in Mexico, and which right constitutes, in fact, the title of the so-called United States of America. In short, they have proclaimed their independence, and will again to-day invoke the blessing of Providence upon the cause they are resolved to uphold to the death. With more valid legal grounds for action than the people of Lombardy and of Naples had, they are contending for the prize those peoples have, it must be observed, by the aid of foreign intervention, obtained; and the sympathy we cordially extended to the Italians cannot in equity be denied to the Confederates. The English people may express in behalf of a nation speaking their own language, and bound to them by ties of kindred, the aspirations they have entertained when other nationalities have risen up to demand neither more nor less than the united population of the Confederate States are now fighting to secure. We may join in their prayers without infringing our neutrality, and as Christians we must deprecate the hostility and coercion that can only be successfully resisted at the cost of humanity, and which, should that resistance, contrary to all reasonable expectation, prove unavailing, would reëstablish a nominal sovereignty over the grave of a gallant and devoted people.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLAND.

MULLER'S LAST HOURS.

From the London Star, Nov. 12.

The conduct of **MULLER** in the condemned cell is described by all who have visited him as being marked by perfect resignation. Whenever questioned, however, he as positively as ever declares his innocence. His friend **HAFFA** paid him his last visit yesterday, and thus describes the two interviews he had with **MULLER** yesterday and on Tuesday last;

"On Tuesday he asked me if I had got my chain or money back. I said, 'No, but don't speak of money; I only wish to know if you are guilty or innocent.' He replied, 'Well, **HAFFA**, most people believe, it and you must do the same.' I then said, 'Are you guilty, then?' He said, 'No, certainly not; I am as innocent as any one can be.' He went on—'I have nothing on my mind. I know that I die innocent, and I am quite prepared to die—in fact, I wish Monday was here. I wish everybody had no more on their minds than I have' (alluding, as **HAFFA** believed by his peculiar expressive look, to some witness for the prosecution). 'How is it that **MATTHEW's** was allowed to make such different statements here from what he made in New-York, whereas the answers I gave about the watch and chain when suddenly questioned on board the ship always tell against me? I did not know hardly what I said—like everybody else would be—when suddenly accused. But ever afterwards I told the truth.' During the interview he said to me, 'I never traveled on that railway, (the North London). You know it is quite out of our way.' I asked him, 'What did you do with the money I saw you have the week before you went away?' He said, 'I bought the watch and chain with it. I did not show them to **REPSCH**, because he owed me money, and would have said, "You can pawn them for your fare."' I thought if I did not let them know (**REPSCH** and **MATTHEWS**) that I had money, or what would get it, they would pay me what they owed me. As they did not pay me, I was obliged to pawn the chain I got from Mr. **DEATH**. He said further, that he expected a letter from his father, and was very desirous of getting it. (**MULLER** knows nothing of the present efforts of the German Society. **HAFFA** was cautioned each day by the Governor to make no allusion to anything going on outside the walls of the prison.) He asked me to come and see him again, and if I would come on the Monday morning. I said I would come it allowed."

Yesterday **HAFFA** saw **MULLER** again by **MULLER's** special wish, and was with him nearly an hour. **MULLER** again said, and very earnestly, that he had never traveled on the North London line: "I know Fenchurch-street station very well, but not the other stations. I could not have found my way home from any station on the line." He again said he had no hand in this crime whatever. He added, "If the hat that was found in the railway carriage was one that **MATTHEWS** bought at **WALKER's**, it was one of his own, not mine."

Last Tuesday, and again yesterday, he said he bought his hat at the Royal Exchange. **HAFFA** asked him if he was to come again on Monday morning, as **MULLER** had desired him to do on Tuesday last. **MULLER** said, "No, it will not be allowed for you to come to see me again." **HAFFA** said he thought it would if **MULLER** asked. He said, "No, I have already asked for it, and you will not be allowed to come in any more after to-day." He then said if he had a letter from his father he could die with pleasure. He said if he were set free he could not be happy again after they had stained his character and name. "So I am willing to die. I should not mind dying if it were not in this way. But, as it is the will of God, I must die so." **HAFFA** then bid him good bye. **MULLER** was deeply affected on taking his final farewell of **HAFFA**.

A Rev. Mr. **BATTISCOMBE**, who visited **MULLER** at the request of the German Protection Society, writes:

I said to him: Now, I will suppose you innocent of this awful crime, and that, instead of being condemned, you were acquitted; still, I address you as one guilty before God of other sins, for which your own conscience condemns you; and it is written, "The soul that sins shall die." He listened to me with the deepest attention and earnestness, and when I added, "But the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin," and said it is written, "Though your sins be as scarlet," he added, "They shall be as white as snow;" and I further said, "Though they be red like crimson," he added, "They shall be as wool." I then said, "What is the answer of Jesus to the dying thief on the cross, when he said, 'Lord, remember me when thou comest to thy kingdom?'" **MULLER** added, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." And I was much struck with the earnest as well as ready way in which the above was spoken. I said, taking his hand in mine, and looking at him with intense interest, "**MULLER**, as a true penitent, and as a believer resting solely on the merits of Christ, my hope is, that I shall meet you at the right hand of God." He told me that he believed God had permitted all this to happen that he might be brought to a sense of the guilt of his past life—his disobedience to his parents—his entire neglect of prayer—his dissolute life—so that though he now was suffering so unjustly, yet through this heavy trial, this agonizing prospect, he had again been led to prayer, (for he said that as a child he used to pray, but had grown up in most sinful neglect of prayer.) "Since I have been here," he said, "I have prayed more than I ever did before, I am happy, I have peace within. I expect to die, but I will write something, and it may please God after my death to bring the truth to light. I am happy to see friends here, but I do not want them. I like to be alone. This book I read, (putting his hand on the Bible;) I read this continually. Look at that beautiful hymn," he said. It was:

"Just as I am, without one plea,
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bidd'st me come to Thee—
O, Lamb of God! I come!"

Some friend had sent this with other hymns, which he pointed out to me. The frankness, simplicity, earnestness and devotional feeling with which he spoke, affected me most deeply. I felt "this man is as innocent of this crime as I am." "Ah!" he said, "had I lived in America, I fear I should have gone on in the same sinful way. But thus God has brought me to a sense of my sins; I am happy; I never was so happy." I referred him to the case of **DAVID**, who, through temptation, was led into the sins of adultery and murder, but was brought to the confession of his sins, and then received the blessed assurance that "the Lord hath put away thy sin; thou shalt not die." "But, mark, he confessed." "Now **MULLER**," I said, "if through covetousness, when you saw that gold chain, when you were in the railway carriage, you said to yourself, 'I must have it by some means, and there is no other means but this,' and then you struck the fatal blow. O, if it were so, still, as upon confession of his son David found mercy, so would you, confessing the sin for which you are condemned to die." "Oh," he said, "I would indeed confess, had I committed it, if for the sake of my parents only, that they should not think I could die with a lie on my lips; but how can I expect mercy through the Lord Jesus Christ if I were to deny this, while I confessed all, all my other sins; confession (he said) will not save me, but I would lose all hope of future mercy by refusing to confess this sin if I were guilty of it? No—I know nothing about it. How can I, to satisfy others, confess a crime I have not committed? If you want to know my character go, do go, to Mr. and Mrs. **BLYTH**. Pray go and ask them anything you wish about me. I like them very much, and told them that if I did not remain in America, when I returned I would come to them again." Oh, how much could I write about **FRANZ MULLER**! I never during my whole life have felt so intensely interested about any one as I have about him. I feel so assured of his innocence that, as I said to him, "**MULLER**, we may meet no more here, but it is my good hope we shall, by the Divine mercy, through the Lord Jesus Christ, meet at His right hand as pardoned through the blood of Christ, and sanctified by His Spirit." I said to him, "**MULLER** let us pray together. I will pray and wish you also to pray." I did, and the first time I saw him he said, "I can, in German," and only repeated, but with great devotion, and slowly, the Lord's Prayer. But the second time I saw him he prayed in English, specially that his prayer might come from his heart. I close these remarks by saying that I am thankful to have this opportunity of stating thus openly my feelings about **FRANZ MULLER**.

THE PAPER LEFT BY MULLER.

From the London Telegraph.

The paper left by the murderer **MULLER** has been opened and read by the Sheriffs of London, but it contained no confession. Its object was to account for the employment of **MULLER's** time on the night of the murder, and the circumstances under which he became possessed of the watch and chain and hat, so as to appear consistent with his innocence, but it did not contain any statement suggesting the guilt of any party. As a confession was afterward made by the prisoner, the Sheriffs sealed up the paper on Monday morning, considering that its publication would not answer any needful purpose, but is a matter of so much importance they deigned to avail themselves of the advice of their brother-magistrates. The Lord Mayor said that in reference to this subject an application had been made to him by Dr. **CAPPEL**, the German clergyman who had been in attendance upon the prisoner down to the time of his execution, asking that any documents left by **MULLER** might be handed over to him. After some discussion the motion of the Lord Mayor was agreed to.

BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS IN AMERICA.

From the British Army and Navy Journal.

The American papers contain an account of, or rather a brief complimentary allusion to, the visit of Major-Gen. **HASTINGS DOYLE** to the Army of the James River, where he was well received by Major-Gen. **BUTLER**. *In all probability the reception he got was due to the fact that Gen. Doyle abandoned the coyness which distinguishes our officers when abroad in regard to uniform, made his appearance in full dress in the American camp.* Another officer, who has been in the Federal camp for the last two months, has had no reason to complain of lack of courtesy or hospitality, but he too went in his uniform as an artillery officer, and wore it every day whilst he was in the Northern army. Lord **LYONS** as a general rule, refuses to make any formal application to the American authorities for leave to visit the army when he is asked to do so by officers who come to Washington for the purpose. Mr. **SEWARD** is fond of showing his power by withholding any facilities at all. No one who wishes to avoid contact with a man of boorish manners and a coarse, vulgar nature will go near Mr. **STANTON**. If any officer desires to see what is passing in the American camps, we believe he can accomplish his object by simply presenting himself in proper uniform to any superior officer. Even Maj.-Gen. **B. F. BUTLER** was civil to Maj.-Gen. **DOYLE**, and we are told "the latter was escorted round the lines accompanied by Gen. **BUTLER** and his staff, and introduced to the leading officers of the several corps." We do not know whether it is true or not that "Gen. **DOYLE** was pleased to express himself greatly surprised at the magnitude of our defences, and the astonishing extent of our warlike preparations." There might have been some awkwardness in the capture of a British General in full uniform in company with **BENJ. F. BUTLER**, if the Confederates had made a dash at the moment. A very considerable number of officers of our army have now visited the American camps, North and South; no instance of affront or annoyance offered to them has ever reached us, though the escapades of some of them in crossing from the lines of one army to the hostile country have been sufficiently remarkable. In the case in which an officer of Royal Engineers was insulted and knocked down at Baltimore by an American officer, he, a stranger, was unwise enough to enter upon a political discussion with an American in the midst of civil war, and did not wear anything to denote his rank or his military capacity.

DENMARK.

MESSAGE OF KING CHRISTIAN TO THE RIGSRAAD.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Nov. 7.

The following royal message was read by the Minister President of the Council at the opening of the Danish Rigsraad:

"We, **CHRISTIAN IX.**, by God's grace King of Denmark, &c., send the Rigsraad our royal greeting. The war which two great Powers have waged against us, and which has had so unfortunate a termination, has compelled us to consent to the hard conditions of peace in consequence of which a portion of the monarchy is to be given up. For this purpose the consent of the Rigsraad is requisite, by section 15 of the constitutional law of the 18th November, 1863. We have, therefore, summoned you to an extraordinary session, and reserve to ourselves further the right of having discussed the alterations rendered necessary by the peace in the settlement of affairs. We need not tell you with what feelings we ask the consent of the Rigsraad to the renunciation of a portion of the monarchy, for the same sentiments with which we do this must also penetrate you. But as we have been guided by the consciousness of what we owe Denmark's people and the future of the country, so will that same consciousness actuate you during the duty you have now to fulfil, and you will show with what manly self-mastery a great misfortune can be borne to obviate one still greater. We remain well inclined to the Rigsraad in royal good will, and commend you to God's providence.

(Signed,) CHRISTIAN, R.
(Countersigned,) BLUHME.

THE GEORGIA ENLISTMENT CASE

From the European Times, Nov. 12.

The case of the Queen *vs.* Jones and another, was before the Court of Queen's Bench on the 5th. This was the indictment, under the Foreign Enlistment Act, against two persons for causing and procuring men to be enlisted at Liverpool for the Confederate service. It was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at the late assizes at Liverpool, and it appeared that the men were engaged at Liverpool as the crew of a vessel for a voyage to Japan or China, and that when the vessel was off the coast of France a Confederate officer came on board and engaged some of the men for the Confederate service. It was contended that this was not enlistment in England, nor within the jurisdiction of the courts of England, and so not within the act. The Lord Chief Justice left to the jury in substance whether the men were engaged at Liverpool by the defendants with the object and intent that they should be afterward enlisted in the Confederate service, directing them that, if so, there was an offence within the act, and they should find the defendants guilty. The jury accordingly did so find, but the defendants were not sentenced, and it was arranged that if they were called up for judgment the point of law should be raised as reserved at the trial. Mr. **BRETT**, Q. C. (with Mr. **MELLISH**, Q. C.) for one of the defendants, stated that his learned friend Mr. **TEMPLE**, Q. C., (who was counsel for the other of them,) was coming down to court to move in the case, but was taken ill and had to return. Under these circumstances he begged that the case might be allowed to stand over—that the counsel for both defendants might move at the same time. The Lord Chief Justice said when the parties were called up for judgment the question of law could be raised. At present the matter could stand over.

COTTON.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 16.

The following note raises a conjecture as to the effect the arming of the slaves in the Confederate States may have upon the future supply of cotton. Most persons, however, are probably by this time convinced that, under any circumstances, the question of the cotton supply for the future may now safely be left to take its course. Supposing peace to be restored in the Confederate States, there can be little doubt that the impulse to an extended renewal of the cultivation of the old staple would be such as to induce adequate efforts to be made, by the introduction of free labor from the East or elsewhere, not only to make up for any diminution that may have occurred in the slave population, but also to insure at no very distant date an amount of production that should rival the best crops of former times:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

SIR: In the recent accounts from America I observe the Richmond papers advise the arming of the slaves as an absolute necessity for the defence of Southern independence.

Perhaps some of your numerous readers can inform the public how such a circumstance will operate upon the future prospects for the cultivation of cotton in the Southern States.

It seems to me such a policy would, for years to come, render any large supply from that quarter very doubtful, and it is a question as to whether our colonies and other cotton-producing countries ought not to have their attention officially called to this, in order to provide for our manufacturers a supply of cotton independent of the Confederate States.

I observe it is stated upon authority that the extent of cotton lands under cultivation in India shows a diminution of 25 per cent. as compared with last year, and I cannot help thinking this would not have happened, were the natives assured their produce would have found a ready market on this side.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, T. B.

THE WAR IN JAPAN.

PIRATICAL AND SAVAGE INSTINCT OF THE AMERICANS.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

The *Moniteur* contains a succinct account of the forcing of the Straits of Simonoski, in Japan, by the Anglo-French and Dutch fleet. As was to be anticipated, the heavy guns of the European vessels speedily pulverised the Japanese batteries. A body of our marines who landed peculiarly distinguished themselves; they carried an intrenched camp, and suffered a loss of ten killed and about thirty wounded, among whom are mentioned the flag captain of the Admiral and two other officers. One part of the dispatch, however, requires explanation. It is stated that a Yankee ship, the *Ta-Kiang*, was permitted to take part in the expedition. It would be curious to know on what grounds the French and English Governments can justify an alliance, even temporary, with a country which is quite notorious for bad faith, treachery, and piratical and savage instincts, without having the same excuse.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—M. **LOUIS BERTRAND**, well known in the French sporting world, has addressed to the *France* the following particulars respecting the fine dog which is the travelling companion of the Emperor of Russia: "This animal is not of the Newfoundland breed, as stated, but a fine jet black setter of large size and beautiful form, with long silky hair. His name is Milford, and he is of the same breed as Black Rake, one of the spaniels which I last spring presented to the Egyptian Prince, **HALIM PACHA**. Milford was at one time an excellent shooting dog, but since his promotion to the rank of favorite he rarely does any work, except it may be occasionally to act as a retriever, and fetch any head of game his master may have shot. He is excessively gentle, and the inseparable companion of the Emperor, following him throughout the palace, and even into his cabinet. At night he always lies at the door of his master's chamber. The Emperor generally feeds the dog himself, and never allows any one but his personal aide-de-camp to give him any food whatever."

—At the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a paper was received from Dr. **BLANCHET** on three curious cases of constitutional lethargic slumber. One of them was that of a lady 24 years of age, who, having slept for forty days at the age of 18, and fifty days at the age of 20, during her honeymoon, at length had a fit of sleep which lasted nearly a whole year, from Easter Sunday, 1862, March, 1863. During this long period a false front tooth had to be taken out in order to introduce milk and broth into her mouth. This was her only food; she remained motionless, insensible, and all her muscles were in a state of contraction. Her pulse was low, her breathing scarcely perceptible; there were no evacuations, no leanness; her complexion was florid and healthy. The other cases were exactly similar. Dr. **BLANCHET** is of opinion that in such cases no stimulants or forced motion ought to be employed.

—A letter from Mexico in the *Siècle* mentions a single kind of lottery which is annually drawn in that capital, and gives a copy of the printed notes which has been posted up on the subject: "In the convent San Lorenzo, in this capital, there is drawn every year, on the eve of the Octave of the Ascension, a lottery of masses, which are said on the following day for the souls of those who have gained prizes. The number of them is in proportion to the sum received, and a certain part of the masses are also applied to the souls of those who, having taken part in the lottery, have not gained prizes. Notice of the whole is afterward given to the public, that is to say, the list of the persons who have gained, and the number of masses applied to each of them. Those who wish to put any soul in the lottery may apply at the said convent. The entrance is half a real for each soul. The money is received by the porter."

—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News*, is responsible for the following: "The two great treats of the Madridean, in the fish line, are cockles stewed in oil (whereby, I venture to think, their flavor is entirely destroyed) and cuttle fish done in a sauce produced by itself, which is really a delicacy. I don't know exactly to what to compare this latter dish, as we have nothing like it. Perhaps, if you could imagine your youngest printer's devil cut up into thin shred, and served for your editorial supper, with a bladder of ink for sauce, you may get the nearest idea (if not too cannibal) of this delicacy. You must imagine the ink, however, to be exceedingly piquant, and to give your bread something like the flavor of mushrooms on toast.

—The death took place a few days ago of the Countess of Nassau (*nee* Countess of Oultremont,) at her chateau of Rahe, near Aix-la-Chapelle. **WILLIAM I.**, King of the Netherlands, appreciating the good qualities of the Countess, chose her as the companion of his later years, when, wearied with the affairs of state and of politics, he voluntarily abdicated the sovereignty to which he had been called. During the whole of the subsequent life of his Majesty the Countess showed that she was well deserving of the distinction which her august spouse had conferred upon her, and after she became his widow she never ceased in her endeavors to make the best use that she could of the wealth which his Majesty had left at her disposal.

—The Earl of **DERBY** has a translation of the Iliad of Homer, rendered in blank verse, in the press; Lord **LYTTELTON** has a volume of *Ephemera*; Earl **GREY**, a treatise on Parliamentary Government, with suggestions for the Improvement of the British Representative system; Earl **RUSSELL** is ready with the third and concluding volume of his *Life of Charles James Fox*; and Lord **BURY** is to present the public with *Europe Beyond the Sea*, being an account of the progress of the Teutonic nations in America, illustrated by the social and political history of the English, French and Spaniards, on both sides of the Atlantic.

—The London *Reader* says: "On Friday, last week, an American story was placed in the hands of a London publisher, and, being approved, was forthwith sent to the printer. On Wednesday a letter was received from America, desiring that the republication in London should not take place, when it was discovered that London facilities had already enabled the printer to complete the work, which is ready for publication. Unless satisfactorily adjusted, the matter is likely to lead to extensive litigation."

—The *Universal German Gazette* is making war on the gaming-houses in Germany. It publishes a list of the suicides which have taken place at those residences. At Wiesebaden it gives the number as 7; at Nauheim, 3; at Homburg, 13, and at Wilhemsbad, 2. By adding to the above the suicides which have not precisely taken place in the gambling towns, but which have been caused by the effects of play, that journal brings up the number to 34.

—Steaks cut from bears, which are said to have been an invention of M. **ALEXANDRE DUMAS**, are not a chimera, at least in Savoy, for we read in the *Mont Blanc* of Annecy: "An enormous bear which had been killed in the mountain of Giez has been carried through the streets of this place. The hunters had been on his track for several days. The animal has been purchased by M. **LAPERROUSEZ**, one of our butchers, who will retail it at 4f. the kilo."

—Advices from Sarbruck, in Prussia, state that a terrible catastrophe has just taken place from an explosion of firedamp, which afterwards communicated to a quantity of gunpowder, in the coal mines of Reden. Of the workmen engaged at the time twenty-three were killed and sixteen injured, of whom several have since died. Later on the same day three others were suffocated while trying to rescue their comrades.

—The premature death, by excessive drinking of Capt. **HOWARD**, presumptive heir to the earldom of Wicklow, it is said by the English papers, will fall heavily on several of the best London assurance offices, they having granted assurances on his life to the amount of nearly £100,000. The whole of the policies, we believe, are held by third parties for *bona-fide* considerations.

—An accident occurred at the theatre of Nismes (Gard) a few evenings since, during the performance of the "Pirates de la Savane." An actor who was performing the part of *Riberio* arrived on the stage on horseback, when the animal being frightened by the glare of light, became unruly and fell into the orchestra. Both the rider and horse escaped unhurt, and the damage was limited to the breaking of a few music desks. The performance continued after a short interruption.

—A melancholy incident has just taken place at an hotel in Baden. A young couple who had arrived in the evening were found dead in their room the following morning, having committed suicide with a poignard. They are said to be two lovers to whose union there were insurmountable obstacles. The female is said to belong to a respectable family at Carlsruhe, where her conduct had always been irreproachable.

—A communication from Flensburg has the following: "A huge block of granite, which is to form the funeral monument of the Danes who were killed during the assault on Düppel, was yesterday sent there from this place. It is a cube, on which is the following inscription: 'Here lie the bodies of 200 Danes.'"

—**JOHN LEECH** earned a great amount of popularity by his sketches of Mr. **BRIGGS**; and it is a curious circumstance that he left London for Homburg on the day when Mr. **BRIGGS**, of Hackney, was murdered, (the 9th of July,) and died on the day when **MULLER** was convicted of the murder of Mr. **BRIGGS**.

—**WEAVER**, the ex-pugilist and present preacher, was challenged by one of the congregation as to his remarks deprecatory of **SHAKESPEARE** and **BURNS**, favorable to **KNOX**; whereupon **WEAVER**, without replying, called upon the congregation to join him in prayer for the conversion of the sinner who had interrogated him.

—The Prince of **WALES** is said to have purchased, in Frankfort, two little dogs of a strange German breed. They are low in height, wonderfully long in body, and having the fore legs strangely bowed out at the knees. They are said to be chiefly used for drawing foxes out of their earth.

—Mr. **TOULMIN SMITH** writes a long letter to the *Times*, describing a book discovered somewhere on the borders of Wales, which he believes to be the "own prayer-book of **SHAKESPEARE**." Mr. **SMITH** says; "We may expect other books belonging to **SHAKESPEARE** to be yet found."

—The *Westmoreland Gazette* says the following curious announcement was last week nailed to a tree in the centre of the village of Meal Banks: "**J. ROGERS** Will preech this evening at 8. 0. clock in Meal Bank school ole his invited to cum the harvest is plentful But the labers ar fue his my ernist wis J Rowlandson Oct 18th."

—While a number of persons were assembled in the rooms of the Park Temperance Society, in Sheaf-street, Sheffield, on the 30th, the floor suddenly gave way, and about one-half of the people present were precipitated into the room below. No one, however, was very seriously injured.

—The dinner to be given to M. **BERRYER**, the eminent French lawyer, was to take place on the 8th, and to be held in the magnificent hall of the Middle Temple, London. Sir **ROUNDELL PALMER** was expected to be chairman.

—Mr. **GEORGE W. HASTINGS**, of Malvern, writes to the London papers to correct a statement that the late Lord **LYNDHURST** was a believer in "spiritualism." His authority is a letter written by Lord **LYNDHURST** himself.

—The *Mémorial de Vaucluse* states that the fruit on the dinner table at Avignon, when the Emperor and Empress of Russia passed, was so fine that their Majesties took the whole of it for their provision on the road.

—The complete works of **BEETHOVEN** have been published for the first time. The total number is 259.

—"*The Woman in Mauve*" is the title of a piece in which Mr. **SOTHERN** will appear before long.

—Mr. **IRA ALDRIDGE** has performed "Othello" with great success at Stavropel in the Caucacus.

—The principal item of the dietary of the Spanish soldier is "chick-peas."

—Mr. **TENNYSON** proposes to issue a cheap edition of his works.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY (PA.) CONSPIRACY.—The trial of the Columbia County (Pa.) conspirators have come to a close. **JOHN RANTZ**, a ringleader in the disturbances, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to be imprisoned in Fort Mifflin for two years. **SAMUEL KLINE** has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and **WM. APPLEMAN** to pay $500 fine.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Recent Military Movement—Political Affairs—The Election—The Governor Elect.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

The military interest in Missouri has died out in a great measure, but there is much behind it which will occupy the public attention for many months to come. In the first place it remains with the military authorities to finish up the business of the invasion by bringing to summary punishment the men who invited **PRICE** to invade the State, succored him while in it, flocked to his standard as it waved over their districts, but who now return to their homes since **PRICE** was driven forth dispirited and demoralized. In the last place, and especially since the loyal men gave Mr. **LINCOLN** a handsome majority, it remains for *them* to band together, and forgetting the political difference which have so long divided them more or less, for the great national and Christian purpose of freeing the State from the incubus of slavery.

Anyone who will take the pains to observe, will see that the duties enumerated will go hand in hand, for it is a fact beyond all question that rebellion against the United States Government is strongest and most eradicable wherever the pro-slavery sentiment is strongest or finds most advocates. This is true of the entire country as it is of this State, which, in the recent invasion, furnished innumerable proofs of the statement. Wherever **PRICE** went he attracted slaveholders. In the slave counties he found all the recruits he wanted, and they have given the military authorities the most trouble throughout the entire course of the rebellion thus far.

The future of Missouri is a glorious one, divested of slavery, but except that curse is removed she must remain as she has been, subjected to internal strife, rapine and bloodshed. There is little fear, however, that her people will much longer suffer the thraldom; but it is possible that there is among them conservatism enough to prolong it. Reduced then to a question of time, the struggle for freedom will be watched with increasing interest until its final triumph, which the good people of all nations will rejoice to see. The substantial men of Missouri know that without free labor the vast, almost exhaustless mineral resources of the] State must lie, as they have hitherto, unavailable and valueless, and they know that no inducement, however great in the ordinary sense, will bring to it laborers sufficient to produce any adequate result, as long as labor is degraded to the level of the beast that perishes. As the enlightenment which our Christian civilization brings, spreads abroad, men who have acquired capital see plainly that slavery "don't pay," and, if for no other reason, readily consent to its abolishment. The contest, then, will be a political one, and the result is easily anticipated, but its speed is desired by the patriotic and loyal men of the State. The election of Mr. **FLETCHER** is no less a National success, as far as the State is concerned, than the reëlection of Mr. **LINCOLN**; for nothing has so much held in check and retarded progress here as the miserable policy pursued by the Provisional Government. On the one hand it professed loyalty to the National Government and only did for it *what it was compelled to do*; while, on the other hand, it appointed notoriously disloyal men to office and gave military commissions to quasi-loyalists, upon whom it could rely, at least, for *inaction*, when the highest National interest called for vigorous and sustained effort. And it steadily opposed that true loyalty which stops not, nor hesitates to sacrifice mere temporary interests for those more lasting and permanent, although distant.

The governor elect is a young man, for the position, but he possesses the true metal for the contest before his people. He is fully up to the issues of the time, and will not go back—as did His Excellency of Kentucky, who even now occupies no position that any man can count upon. Mr. **FLETCHER** is a good type of the Western progressionist, and the people who elected him, after undergoing a very hell of trials and sufferings for three or four years past, feel every confidence that he will guide them to the goal of safety and prosperity which lies beyond the slough of slavery.

Judging from the circulation of a recent "circular," to District and Assistant Provost-Marshals, the military authorities here are determined to rid the State of demonstrative rebels, and make it so hot for their sympathizers that they must at least conceal their feelings and cease to give their expression in disloyal speech. The circular requires District and Assistant Provost-Marshals to furnish lists of all those who have followed **PRICE**, the names of their families, the amount and character of their property, and whether the latter is held by the men or by their families. The information is recommended to be collected through the assistance of county Committees of Safety, and this induces the inference that the movement has been recommended by the loyal people, who thus intend to assist the authorities of the Government to ferrit out and bring to punishment those who have been most active in trying to overthrow it. In this connection I desire to state that there has not been a District Commander in the department who has so faithfully discharged his duty to the country as Brig.-Gen. **THOS. EWING, Jr.**, recently in command of the St. Louis District. Gen. **EWING** commenced his military legislation in a moderation and temperance which called down the warmest denunciation of the extreme radicals whose views are always so extreme as to defeat their own object; but as the time went by and called for increased stringency of military rule, Gen. **EWING** grew with the growth, and was found strong to an extent that won the loudest plaudits from even the extreme radicals. This was specially the case when he caused the summary execution of six men of **FREEMAN's** command who turned over Major **WILSON** and six of his men to the guerrilla Captain, **JIM REEVES**, for murder; and when Gen. **EWING** commenced to drive out from their homes and lurking-places the guerrillas who had skulked back after the defeat of **PRICE** by the gallant little **PLEASONTON**, the extremists applauded him to the echo. For some reason, however, **EWING** has been removed to the Rolla District, and **PLEASONTON** placed in temporary command of the St. Louis District. The Commander-in-chief may have good and sufficient reason for the change which sends **EWING** hence and gives us **PLEASONTON**, but without any reflection upon the latter, who has won the admiration of all, the people here would prefer **EWING**, perhaps because he is better known to them personally. If **PLEASONTON** will only fight civil rebellion as well as he has armed rebellion, he may weave new laurels and wear them with becoming grace, for to conquer the home rebels is now the tantamount concern and purpose of the loyal people who gave Mr. **LINCOLN** a handsome majority, and saved the State from the disgrace under which her sister border slave State, Kentucky, must ever rest.

The interference of the President, or rather the interposition of his superior authority in the case of Maj. **ENOCH O. WOLF**, C. S. A., selected for retaliatory execution for Maj. **JAMES WILSON**, United States Volunteers, excited a great deal of feeling in this community. It is stated by those most conversant with such matters that had the President's respite arrived before the 8th inst., his clemency would have cost him the majority he gained in the State; for if ever an act met with the unqualified approval of the loyal people, it was the order for **WOLF's** execution. While every one praises Mr. **LINCOLN's** tenderness of heart in this, as in other interpositions of executive clemency, they find in it only another cause for animadverting upon his defective or mistaken judgment, for with all the dreadful experiences of the past and the horrors of the almost immediate present, the loyal people feel convinced that the military should have the entire management of the rebels here in their own hands. Each district commander who took part in the recent campaign now wages in the strongest terms a war of extermination against the fiends who have brutally outraged women, murdered men and burned the houses of Unionists over their heads, and sent them and their children wandering to starve and die of want and disease. Scarcely had the horrid details of **WILSON's** murder been given when a similar case was developed in Carroll county. The county seat, Carrollton, was held by a small body of militia, but capitulated to overwhelming numbers on the promise of life and retention of property. Hardly had **SHELBY's** devils taken possession than six men of Capt. **BEATY's** company of militia were singled out and murdered by a volley of musketry. The men were resident citizens of respectable and honorable relations in life and their only sin was that they had been consistently *loyal from the first*. Evidence is now being collected by the Provost-Marshal-General, Col. **JOSEPH DARR, Jr.**, with an eye to retaliation, which experience proves to be the most effective means to put a stop to such a wholesale slaughter, and it is to be most earnestly hoped that the military will be allowed to settle this matter in their own way; first, because they are convinced that it is the best way; and last, because they will be sustained in it by the loyal people every where.

A PECULIAR DRAFT CASE DECIDED.—Some time last Summer a gentleman of Carondelet Township, who lives in near neighborhood to Mr. **DENT**, the father-in-law to Gen. **GRANT**, was arrested by a posse of provost detectives, as he was escorting Mrs. **GRANT**, in his buggy, to this city. After a short detention at Gratiot prison, he was released on bond of $5,000, and paroled to the limits of the department, conditions with which he strictly complied. Unluckily his name was drawn in last week's draft in that sub-district, and he was placed between two horns of a dilemma. Either he must obey the draft summons, be sent beyond the department bounds, and forfeit the $5,000 penalty, or stand last to the terms of his parole, and be proceeded against as a draft deserter. A question was made up in official form as to his primal duty in the matter, and in due course of red tape delays and circumlocution, it reached Gen. **ROSECRANS**, who has ordered substantially as follows:

The applicant, if he chooses to respond with personal service, and go into the ranks, will have his bond and parole canceled; but, if he puts in a substitute, they will have to continue in full force.

This decision, we presume, will be accepted as settling all similar cases, many of which must occur in the course of the drafts in Missouri and other Border States.—*St. Louis Republican, Nov. 30.*

THANKSGIVING IN CAMP PAROLE.

How the Soldiers Dispose of Turkeys.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP PAROLE, ANNAPOLIS, MD., Thursday, Nov. 24.

For the past few days unusual activity seemed to prevail around the Commissary Department, in this camp, and Capt. **ALLEY**, our efficient Commissary, might be observed dashing around in all directions, which, of course, led to the belief that something more than ordinary was on foot. Soon, however, all surmisings were put an end to by the arrival in camp of swarms of fine fat turkeys, and the news soon spread around that our ever thoughtful Commander, Col. **A. R. ROOT**, had issued orders for a thanksgiving dinner to be prepared on an extensive scale. Nothing was now talked of but roast turkeys. Squads of men were detailed, and the work of death commenced, and so deadly was the onslaught, that by the evening of the 23d near two hundred turkeys lay dead on the field; not one escaped to tell the tale. The cooks and bakers had a busy night of it. At length the morning of the 24th, (the day appointed for the celebration of thanksgiving,) dawned bright and clear. Every face wore a joyous aspect, in anticipation of the good things in preparation for *the dinner*. The proceedings of the day were commenced by the performance of Divine service in the temporary church of the camp at 10 o'clock, which was well attended. Wards twenty-six to thirty-two (of section C) were fitted up as dining-rooms for the occasion. Each ward is about 100 feet in length, and contained two sets of tables running from end to end. The walls on either side were covered with evergreens, tastefully arranged. The centre ward was reserved for the officers of the camp, and was beautifully decorated with evergreens, and draped with American flags. This ward presented a beautiful appearance. About 12½ o'clock P. M., the different battalions of paroled prisoners, and the Provisional Battalion, having been formed in line by their respective Commanders, were marched toward the wards to which they were assigned, where they were halted to await the orders to enter. At this juncture Col. **ROOT** made a visit to each dining-room for the purpose of inspecting the arrangements. Having passed through the rooms and expressed his approbation, he took his leave, having to proceed to Baltimore by the train on business. He was well received by the assembled soldiers. After a short delay the order was given by Lieut.-Col. **CHAMBERLAIN**, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, in command of the camp, and the men were marched into the different rooms and took their seats in an orderly manner. A commissioned officer presided at each table, and the utmost order and regularity prevailed throughout the repast, which consisted of abundance of roast turkey, pies, bread, butter, tea, and a plentiful supply of good cider, to all of which the soldiers did ample justice. About one thousand four hundred sat down to dinner, comprising representatives from nearly every State in the Union.

At half-past 2 P. M., the commissioned officers at present stationed here, partook of an excellent dinner, Col. **CHAMBERLAIN** presiding.

The arrangements throughout were perfect, and reflect the highest credit on Capt. **ALLEY**, to whose management Col. **ROOT** intrusted the whole proceedings. Thus passed Thanksgiving in Camp Parole.

It is proper to add that this dinner was paid for from the camp-savings of Camp Parole, a fund formed by the proceeds of surplus food which the men do not require.

The paroled prisoners from Savannah commenced arriving here on Friday last, and continue still at the rate of a boat load every day. They are in a miserable condition, and numbers will never recover. They will be paid two months' pay, and sent home for thirty days as fast as they arrive. C. B. H.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

A Retreat for Freedmen—The Home of Jefferson Davis Converted into a Refuge for Released Bondmen.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

The nest in which the rebellion was hatched is to be the Mecca of "The Freedmen." The home of **JEFF. DAVIS**, who represents the rebellion for slavery, is consecrated by the following order of Gen. **DANA** as the home of the emancipated. There is no other spot in the Southwest so suitable for this purpose as "Davis' Bend." The Mississippi, at this point, makes a grand sweep to the west and back again to within seven hundred yards of the place of beginning, having made in its course twenty-two miles of channel, and advanced but half a mile toward the Gulf. This neck of half a mile is all that needs to be defended, the river being a sufficient barrier on all other sides. It is therefore a place of great security, and with 10,000 acres of tillable land, it is capable of furnishing homes for large numbers of freedmen, and the means of their support.

It was necessary to defend it this year, when half the benefit of its defence accrued to men who made fortunes out of the labor of the poor, and the "fortunate" leases which they secured.

This order develops a policy which will secure not only the support of a multitude, but also relieve the towns of a burden, and arrest tendencies to vice which city life is apt to engender, which grow by indulgence. It is a just and sweeping order, and no man can fail to see both the economy and the wisdom of issuing it.

GEN. DANA'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 5, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120.—The following order, which, for some unknown reason, has been disregarded during the past season, is now reiterated and will be strictly enforced:

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 28, 1864.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15.—All the property in the Palmyra Bend, Miss., except the Turner and Quitman plantations, is hereby reserved for military purposes, on which will be established a "Home Farm," and to furnish land for freedmen for their own cultivation. The General Superintendent of freedmen will have entire control, under the proper military authorities.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) L. THOMAS,
Adjt.-General.

The exceptions made in the order above will no longer be regarded, and the whole peninsula known as Davis' Bend, including the three islands known as "Hurricane," "Palmyra," and "Big Black," is reserved for military purposes, and will be exclusively devoted to the colonization, residence and support of freedmen.

The limits described will easily support not less than twenty-five thousand of that class, who are now more or less dependent on the Government; and, as the place is garrisoned and defended with that intention, it will no longer be suffered to be used for private profit whilst destitute colored people are wandering as vagrants through the streets of towns, are huddled in localities exposed to inroads from the enemy, and are fed on Government rations.

Davis' Bend is perfectly secured against attack and rebel raids; it is the natural home of the destitute and needy contraband, where his labor will be easily and richly rewarded under sure protection. It was never intended that this security should be afforded, at a high cost to the Government, under pretence of providing a "Freedman's Home," in order that three or four fortunate persons should be favored with leases of plantations in so desirable a locality.

The home of **JEFFERSON DAVIS** is a suitable place to furnish the means of support and security for the unfortunate race he is being so instrumental in oppressing.

All white persons not connected with the military service will be required to leave the above limits before the first day of January, 1865, and after that date no white person will be allowed to land on any part of the same without written permission so to do, either from these Headquarters, the Headquarters, District of Vicksburgh, the General Superintendent of Freedmen or the Provost Marshal General of Freedmen.

Col. **SAMUEL THOMAS**, Sixty-fourth United States Colored Infantry, Provost Marshal General of Freedmen, under direction of Col. **JOHN EATON, Jr.**, General Superintendent of Freedmen, is charged with the execution of this order, and the Sixty-fourth United States Colored Infantry is at their disposal for the objects thereof.

By order of Maj.-Gen. N. J. T. DANA.
T. H. HARRIS, Assist. Adjt.-General.

The country will not fail to notice that Gen. **DANA** vigorously does what will bring support and comfort to many poor and suffering. It is hoped that the experiment of caring for themselves, which was partially successful this year, will bring a satisfactory solution of the great problem of their destiny as a race. The sharp suggestiveness of this order will strike an unswerving chord in all the loyal North, as it points out the fitness of the place for the humane and economic work of elevating thousands of an oppressed race, and of saving a vast and needless expense to the Government. VETERAN.

From Newbern, N. C.

Newbern advices of November 29th, state that yellow fever is entirely eradicated. The victims to its fatality averaged fifty per cent. Dr. J. W. **PAGE**, of the Sanitary Commission, is rapidly recovering from the disease.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Messages of Govs. Watts, of Alabama, and Vance, of North Carolina—Further from Mr. Boyce on Reconstruction—George D. Prentice in Richmond—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From our files of late southern papers we make the following extracts:

ALABAMA.

MESSAGE OF GOV. WATTS.

Gov. Watts sent in his message to the Alabama Legislature Nov. 17. We make the following extracts:

As a general rule, in time of peace, I should disapprove and refrain from considerations affecting our Federal or Confederate policy. But in midst of war, when the air is resonant with the clash of arms, we cannot if we would shut our eyes to the events transpiring around us, affecting the welfare, the maternal prosperity and the destiny of our own state. Our people are tired of war! We have never, from the beginning, put on the habiliments of war, except to avoid a greater evil than war itself. Our soldiers are citizens; and although inured to the hardships of camp life, and accustomed to the turmoil and excitement of battle, they are yet all longing for the quietude and comforts of peace. War has no charm for the soldier. It is a high sense of duty—duty to his wife and children—duty to his home and country—to honor and to liberty, which prompts him to take his life in his hands, and array himself in the dread panoply of war. The universal desire for peace has suggested many modes, other than the process of arms, for terminating the war. I do not intend to enter into a discussion of these different modes; neither shall I dispute the patriotism or soundness of those who may differ from the views here expressed. In respect to our present difficulties, I would have our people of one mind and one heart; for our destiny, for weal or woe, is one! Denunciations and vituperation never yet made a convert to truth. The calm appeal to reason, if it does not convince, will never irritate any honest mind.

One mode by which this so much desired peace is to be accomplished, that which now so much agitates the press and the people, is the one proposed by the Chicago Convention. In examining this scheme of a party convention; and the proposition is contained in a party platform, made by politicians, who are seeking power in the United States by displacing those who now possess it. We should not forget that it comes from those who have been our enemies, with few exceptions, however much they now profess to be opposed to a further prosecution of the war against us; from those who, with unrelenting fury, have for near four years sought to destroy us as a people. We should, therefore, scan with more than ordinary care and circumspection the length and breadth of the proposition they make to us. It may have been intended as a delusion and a snare to us. It may have been intended to divide the people of the South into parties, and thus to destroy the strength which unity gives. It may have been intended as an adroit scheme to accomplish by wily strategy what the United States have, by force of arms, thus far failed to accomplish—our destruction as a nation, our subjugation as a people.

But suppose we accord to the makers of that platform an honest desire to bring about a permanent peace, still the proposition comes from those who have no authority to speak for the United States. Lincoln and his party hold the reins of power, have the army and navy and all the resources of the United States at their command. He and his party make no such proposition. They refuse to offer or accept terms of peace, except such as no honest man in the South can honorably embrace, and no patriot can tolerate. But suppose the party making this proposition have all the power necessary to enforce, in the United States, acquiescence, if not approbation, still the proposition must be scanned. The proposition is that all the States united and Confederate States, shall meet in convention, for what purpose? and to what end? The platform itself declares 'to the end that, at the earliest practical moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States?' The meaning of this proposition cannot be mistaken. It is that the Constitution of the United States shall again cover all these States! It is that Massachusetts fanaticism, with all its horrible concomitants, is to be again tendered to the embrace of the people of the South. It is that Virginia, despoiled of her domain, shall meet with loving embrace the John Browns of the North. It is to forget the past four years of cruelty and carnage; to stamp with the brand of rebel and traitor the names of our sons, our fathers and our brothers, who have manfully struggled for rights sacred to freemen. It is to reconstruct with those, who for four years have vainly attempted to subjugate us, and who have broken into fragments in their own country, every landmark of constitutional liberty. To state the proposition is to reject it by every true-hearted Southeen man.

But it is said by those who advocate, amongst us, such a convention of all the States, that the great thing to be attained is the cessation of hostilities: and that the convention when assembled, will make its own terms, and as an independent nation. By what sort of political legerdemain, such results are to be accomplished, through the heterogeneous delmenos which must oppose such a convention of States, is beyond my ken.

But how is such a convention or convocation of States to be assembled? By what authority are all the States, the Confederate and United States, to be assembled in one convention? Who has the potent voice to call them from the bloody arena of war to the calm council of peace? By what machinery are the States to be represented in such convention or convocation of States? If by delegates, who is to appoint them, and what powers will they possess when assembled?

The States composing the Confederate Government have formed a Constitution, and in that they have specified the powers delegated to the Confederate authorities and have defined the powers reserved to the States. The States, under our Constitution, can only be assembled together in convention on the call of three or more States, for the purpose declared in the fifth article of the Constitution, that of amendment. The President of the Confederate States has only such powers as are given him, either by the Constitution or by the laws in accordance with the Constitution; and whatever powers these may be, he has no right to transfer them from their constitutional depository. Congress have only such powers as have been delegated to them through the Constitution, and Congress cannot divest themselves of any powers with which the Constitution intrusts them. These are all trust powers, which must be exercised with scrupulous fidelity to the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States is similar to ours in that respect. The President and Congress of the United States possess no more powers than the President and Congress of the Confederate States in respect to calling a convention of all the States composing that government. The President of the United States cannot call a convention of the United States. The Congress of the United States have no power to call a convention of the States of that Government for the purpose of making treaties. The President of the Confederate States has no power to call a convention of the Confederate States and the Congress of the Confederate States, except for the purpose named in the fifth article of the Constitution. The two Presidents combined, and the two Congresses combined cannot call together the States composing both Governments. The power to make treaties, that of peace included, is delegated by the States through our Constitution to the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The States, under the Constitution, have thus parted with the power to make treaties. The President has no right to transfer to the States, or to delegates appointed by the States, the power to make treaties. Congress cannot do so, because Congress possess no treaty-making power, and Congress cannot amend the Confederate Constitution; and Congress cannot confer power on the States. The States do not derive their powers either from the President or Congress.

The States themselves, in their highest sovereign capacity, cannot call a convention of all the States for the purpose of making a treaty, without abrogating the Confederate Constitution. The Constitution of the Confederate States is just as binding on the people of Alabama as is the State Constitution. The Constitution of the Confederate States is the "Federal Constitution for the State of Alabama." It was adopted by the same high authority, the sovereign people of Alabama, in convention assembled, as was the State Constitution. Neither was ever submitted to the voice of the individual citizens for their ratification and adoption. In the history of the United States, the Constitution of the United States was never submitted to the individual citizens of any of the States for their ratification and adoption. No State Constitution of any of the States was ever submitted to the voice of the individual citizens until 1836. It was never, in the United States, deemed necessary or proper before that time. It was never deemed necessary or proper, until a species of Red Republicanism commenced its depredations on the pure republicanism of the fathers of the republic. A convention of delegates selected by the people of each State, was, down to that time, considered the highest known political power.

The Legislatures of the States have no power to appoint delegates to such convention of all the States. The Governors have, if possible, still less power. To attempt by Legislation would be revolution, and not constitutional action. To do so by legislative action would be to do what many persons have denied that the people of the States in convention assembled had power to do.

The question then comes back again, how is a convention of all the States to be legally and constitutionally called together? It can only be done, legally and constitutionally, by the sovereign people of each State in convention assembled. So long as the Confederate Constitution remains in existence, the Legislatures of each State are bound by it, and the States, through their legislative authority, cannot, by separate or conjoint action, make treaties or assemble in convention to make treaties. Such action is expressly forbidden in the 10th section, 1st article of the Confederate Constitution.

It necessarily follows that in order, legally and constitutionally, to assemble such a convention of the States, the people of each State must first be legally assembled in convention; they must then secede from the Confederate Government; declare their separate independence, and then select their delegates to meet others, selected in the same way by other States separately, in a convention of all the States.

The same proceedings must be had in the United States.

Thus, it will be seen, that to assemble such a convention or convocation of the States, the Constitution of the United States must be abrogated, and the constitution of the Confederate States annulled. Who is wild enough to dream that the people of the United States will consent to such proceedings? On our part, what does such convention or convocation of the States involve? The withdrawal of all our troops from the Confederate armies; the deposition of the President and all Confederate officers; the abolition of the Confederate Constitution and Government. We should then have no government common to all the States of the Confederacy, but in this respect we should be in a state of complete anarchy.

The proposition as made and advocated by gentlemen of distinguished ability, position and influence, is that the convention should be called to assure us peace and independence. I have shown that the first step to such peace leads over the broken fragments of our Constitution. What guarantee have we, that from such a scheme, we should ever have any peace, save that which would result from a reconstruction, or a subjugation of the Confederate States?

A reconstruction with the States from which we deliberately separated in the beginning of this contest! Who among us would advocate or propose it? Who in Alabama, however much he may have been opposed to Alabama's secession, would now, after three years' development of Yankee character and Yankee barbarity and despotism, entertain such a proposition? Who would desire a political union with those who have murdered our sons, outraged our women, and with demoniac malice wantonly destroyed our property, and now seek to make slaves of us? The voices from the graves of two hundred thousand fallen heroes, would blanch the cheeks of the recreant who would propose it. The hoarse shout of four hundred thousand living heroes now with arms in their hands, fighting for liberty and independence, would forbid it! If attempted by those at home, away from the danger and carnage of battle, the consequence would be fearful. A civil war, in fact would be inaugurated, and the red stream of eternal strife, swelling like the molten lava from some volcanic crater, through every avenue of these States, would flow, annihilating, deluging with its burning avalanche, every landmark of civilization. The horrors of this public war between two contending nations, (for ours is no civil war,) would be but twilight hour compared to cimmerian darkness. The midnight pall of despotism would forever envelope in its murky folds every spark of public liberty. But I forbear, the picture is too dark for contemplation.

But it is said, by some, that a necessity for such convention exists, because in making any treaty, boundary lines must be established, and that the Confederate and United States Governments cannot dispose of any portion of the territory of a single State without its consent. Admit this to be true, how will a convention of all the States mend the matter? The consent of each State, whose territory may be ceded, would be equally necessary to any treaty framed by a convention of all the States. So that the convention, in this respect, could exercise no more power than the constitutional authorities of the United States and Confederate States Governments.

It is said, by high authority, that the convention or convocation of States would be such a body as that of the Constitutional Convention of 1787! There is, in my judgment, no analogy in the case. That was a convention of States of the same Government. It was a convention called under the old articles of confederation, and there was nothing in these articles of confederation forbidding the States to assemble in such convention to make a Constitution, especially when done with the consent of the Congress. The proposition here is that the States, composing two separate Governments, shall assemble in convention to make a treaty of peace.

Our convention provides a mode by which peace can be made. Are we prepared to admit that our Constitution, in this respect, is a failure? The same provisions are found in the Constitution of the United States. This constitution was made in 1787. Was it a failure, and, at this late day, have we just discovered the failure? Our constituted authorities have evinced no opposition to peace, but on the contrary, have made propositions more than once. Their propositions have been scornfully rejected. We have the highest assurances that the powers of diplomacy and negotiation have not been, and will not in the future, be overlooked by those whose constitutional duty it is to make peace. To attempt to interfere without a knowledge on our part, of all the facts and circumstances which should control an enlightened judgment, would but retard, and defeat, for years, the accomplishment of a permanent peace. Let us have faith and confidence that our President and Senate will make every effort for peace, a lofty patriotism can demand. Let us nerve ourselves with the courage which fired the hearts of the heroes of 1776; and let us bear with patience and fortitude, the trials and the perils which await us, trusting in the justness of our cause—in the strong arms and stout hearts of our soldiers, and relying on God who rules the affairs of men and nations.

Regarding the arming of negroes, Gov. Watts says:

"On the 17th of October, the Governors of North Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia and Alabama, on the invitation of the Governor of North Carolina, assembled for consultation in Augusta, Ga. They adopted several resolutions. I herewith respectfully present you with copies thereof. I was not present during the whole time of this convention, being suddenly called home by sickness in my family; but I approve all the resolutions passed, with the exception of the one in relation to the use of negroes in the army. I submit them to you for your consideration, and recommend that you take all necessary measures to carry out the sentiments of each, except the one which I have named.

The idea of using negroes in the army, except for teamsters, cooks, pioneer service, and for work on fortifications, and as nurses in hospitals, I think utterly indefensible in principle and policy. *To permit the Confederate Government to acquire property in them, and ultimately to emancipate such as faithfully perform service, would be as unconstitutional as it would be destructive to the interests of the States.* So far as Alabama is concerned, the Legislature is without power to aid in the accomplishment of such a purpose. Our State Constitution declares that no slave in the State shall be emancipated by any act done to take effect in this State or any other country."

NORTH CAROLINA.

MESSAGE OF GOV. VANCE.

Gov. Vance commences his message by calling upon the present Legislature to unite with him in a cooperation for the public good, as sincere, and tempered with as much forbearance, as existed between the Governor and the last Legislature. The crops of the past season, he says, were fair, and in some places excellent. The enemy have made no further encroachments, save in the recapture of Plymouth and the consequent evacuation of Washington. The western border of the State is, however, subject to raids and depredations from bands of lawless men, who swarm in the mountain frontier, and murder, burn and destroy with savage cruelty. Some of the interior counties, also, are infested by deserters, representing nearly every State in the Confedeeacy, who lurk in the swamps and mountains, stealing, plundering, and in many instances murdering the inhabitants. In some places they muster in such force as almost to amount to the suspension of the civil authority, aided and protected, as they are, by their relatives and friends.

The Governor says: "All of my efforts to abate the nuisance by offers of pardon having proved fruitless, *I see no remedy for the evil but to outlaw them and drive them from the State by the strong hand.* If my control over the militia for this purpose were unrestrained, I am confident I could easily rid the community of this pest. I also recommend that the law against harboring, aiding and abetting desertion, be amended so as to facilitate the making of the proof required to convict, and that it be made the duty of all civil, as well as military officers, to assist in their arrest, under such penalties as will enforce obedience. Too much importance cannot well be attached to this subject, since it has become not only of *great moment to the well-being of the army,* but also to the security of society and the execution of the laws."

The message recommends the punishment by confiscation of property or otherwise of such as have deserted the home guard and gone to the enemy. Those who seek the aid of enemies should share the fate of enemies.

The blockade-running operations of the States are at present pretty nearly suspended. The capture of the *Advance* is considered due to the seizure of her foreign coal for the use of the cruiser *Tallahassee,* compelling her to put to sea with North Carolina coal. This being unsuited to her furnaces and machinery, rendered her incapable of making more than half of her usual speed, and left behind her a dense column of black smoke, by which she was easily followed and captured. He recommends that Congress be applied to for compensation for her loss.

The message objects to the use of a commercial port, like Wilmington, as a resort for cruisers.

"It has tripled the stringency of the blockade, has already caused the loss of many valuable steamers, and will ultimately provoke the utmost efforts of the enemy to captnae Wilmington. It is no exaggeration to say that the *Advance* alone in solid benefits has been worth more to our Government than all the cruisers we have ever put afloat."

The regulations upon foreign commerce, imposed by the Executive, under the act of Congress, are strongly excepted to, and the repeal of the law authorizing them considered as desirable.

The beneficial effect of the commercial enterprise of the State is dwelt upon at some length. The soldiers from North Carolina have been abundantly supplied with necessaries, and many indispensable articles furnished to the people of the State at cost and expenses greatly to their advantage. The State has lost nothing—indeed, has made a profit by these operations.

The message recommends the maintenance of a small military force on State accounts, to enforce the laws, and break up the bands of deserters and outlaws who are pillaging and murdering the people. The expense of this will ultimately be defrayed by the Confederate Government.

The abolition of the Home Guard organizations, and the consolidation of the skeleton companies and regiments of the militia, is recommended. This would get rid of a large number of supernumerary officers, from whom no military service can now be obtained, and greatly increase the efficiency of the military force. The military age is also recommended to be extended to fifty-five years. Also the conferring upon the Governor, during the war, the power of summary dismissing militia officers for certain specified offences and delinquencies.

In commenting upon the proceedings of the Governors' Convention, it is affirmed that the arming of slaves was not in the contemplation of the resolutions adopted. The message takes strong ground against such a policy, as entirely inadmissible.

The decision of the courts having placed the rights of the States to the services of their civil officers on the highest grounds, Gov. Vance commends it to the special and earnest attention of the Legislature to examine carefully whether there be not many who could, out of grace, be spared to the service of the country. He says:

* * There are quite a number of our officers whose official services are not indispensable, and who are neither farmers nor mechanics. With the retention of such I do not sympathize, and think it a hardship that they should eat the bread of ease and comparative idleness, while others bear the heat and burden of the day. Should you not think proper to turn them over to conscription, then I think discretion should be vested in the Executive, when a less number than the whole of the militia, or home guard, is called for, to discriminate against those who are not producers or mechanics. And if in the reorganization of the militia the power was vested in the Governor to appoint as officers only farmers or useful mechanics, much good might be accomplished and much dissatisfaction removed from the army and people. My observation has been that it is not so much the number as the character of the exempted persons, many of whom were of speculators, which causes the dissatisfaction. A wise policy calls upon us to remove it, if not by the means I suggest, then in some other way.

Four thousand pounds sterling of the State funds held abroad are recommended to be devoted to the purchase of supplies for North Carolinians in captivity.

The salt works are recommended to be established at some other place than Wilmington, their operation there being impracticable. The State's Commissioner at Saltville, Virginia, is manufacturing about one hundred and fifty bushels per day.

The message closes with a glowing and well-deserved compliment to the patriotism of the people of North Carolina.

It is matter of sincere congratulation, however, that the good sense and conservatism of our people have rescued our State from the ruin of attempting to seek for [peace] by separate action. Their unparalleled unanimity at the polls has put to rest all our apprehensions on that score, and satisfied our enemies and our friends that North Carolina will share the fate, for weal or woe, of her confederates.

FROM RICHMOND.

EXEMPTING.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

Richmond, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

I have a paper now before me which shows to what extent the abuse of existing laws is carried by persons who desire to escape military service. It is the report of an inspecting officer who had first visited one of our Southern cities. Seeing a large number of men on the street, he made it his business to inquire who they were, and why they were not in the army. It appears that they all had proper papers and were exempt in some way or other. Prominent of this class was a notorious sporting character, who had been exempt to put down a telegraph line and keep it in working order, whereas he does not actually do anything of the kind. One man had been exempted because he was an Alderman in New-Orleans, and another because he had been an Alderman in Pensacola, and was employed in the Commissary Department. Another young man had joined a military band, which played occasionally on the public square, though it was only recently that he was known to possess musical talent. Another, employed nominally in the Quartermaster's Department, devoted most of his time to a hotel which he is keeping. In one instance, two persons, partners, had been exempted because they kept a drug-store. In another, a man was exempted as a telegraph operator, but he does not attend to the office, but has a boy to do the operating portion, while he "flies around." Another class remains in doors all day, and comes out at night; and of this class there is supposed to be five hundred in the city alluded to.

These are a few instances of the many thousands who keep out of the army and are exempted according to law, but under false pretences. It is a notorious fact that poor men, without influence, are never improperly exempted as in the case of those who have money and influential friends. Gen. Bragg, the person alluded to in my letter as the only leading man I had seen among those actively engaged in the war who opposed the introduction of the negro into the army, grounds his opposition chiefly upon the belief, that if the conscript laws were faithfully enforced, and existing laws were revised so as to bring all able-bodied men into the field who are not rendering more important service at home, we should have a sufficient force to defend ourselves against the common enemy. It was from him I learned that about six hundred men have been detailed to work in the Nitre and Mining Bureau in one Congressional District in this State since last February. Indeed, I have seen the Inspector's official report to that effect. In many instances the men who strive hardest to keep out of the army four years ago were the noisiest advocates of secession, and promised to do all the fighting, if the North should be silly enough to go to war.

Gen. Cobb, in a late speech, said the Yankee was a sorry creature, but he knew a meaner, and that was the man who was willing to go back and live with him after this war. I know a meaner one than either; it is the furious advocate of secession, the minute-man who wore a cockade, who insulted others because they were not as ready to plunge the country into war as he who promised that he, and those who thought with him, would do all the fighting, and who yet keeps out of the army, or hides away in safe places, and leaves other and better men to bear the brunt of the conflict. The meanest Yankee on Cape Cod is a perfect hero compared with such a wretch.

GRANT—EMPLOYING NEGROES.

Richmond, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Grant has shown considerable activity within the last few days. There is but little reason to doubt that he is preparing for fresh offensive operations. All furloughs heretofore granted have been revoked, and stringent orders have been issued for the immediate return to their respective commands of absent officers and men. It is reported also, and generally believed, that the greater part of Sheridan's army is now being transferred from the Valley to the James or York River, and that a portion of it has already arrived. Whether these reinforcements will operate on the north side from the York River as a base, and move against Richmond from the northeast, or will be moved around and beyond Petersburgh, with the view to an advance upon the Southside and Danville railways, we have no means yet of determining. It may be that the object of Sheridan's transfer to this part of Virginia is to prevent Lee's sending reinforcements to Georgia, or if he should do so, of attacking him. Meanwhile the Confederates are not idle or unmindful of these movements. They continue to deliver a heavy fire upon the working party at Dutch Gap, and to strengthen and extend their works on the right and left. A detachment of our troops moved out last night against the picket line of the enemy in front of Chester Station, on the Richmond and Petersburgh railway, and captured over two hundred prisoners, with scarcely any loss on our part.

The resolutions, touching the employment of negroes as soldiers in the army, has not yet come up again in the House, and it is considered not improbable that it will be allowed to rest where it is; but if it should be called up, I have reason to believe that it will be immediately referred to the Committee of Military Affairs, and not the Judiciary Committee, as was inadvertently stated in a former letter. It is deemed advisable to give the subject such a direction as not to commit members in advance, and to leave them unpledged and free to give or withhold their votes when the necessity shall arise of determining whether we shall introduce the slave into the army and put a musket in his hands. That necessity, in the opinion of Congress, does not yet exist, and until it do arise, it is deemed best to take no action upon it and make no pledges. It may be stated positively that Gen. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia generally are in favor of using the negro as a soldier. There is no objection on the part of the men, and whatever may be thought of the courage of the African in the abstract, no doubt is entertained that negroes will do to fight negroes.

From all I can learn, there is no disposition on the part of Congress to put printers in the army. Printing is considered an art, which requires much time to learn, and the disposition of members is to leave a sufficient number to enable newspaper proprietors to carry on their business. Everybody else about the office, however, including proprietors, editors, bookkeepers, &c., who are within the conscript age, will, it is believed, be treated as all other professions, and if able-bodied, be put in the army. It is maintained that a measure of this sort will in no respect touch upon the liberty or usefulness of the press. Men enough, it is contended, can be found over forty-five and among disabled soldiers, to conduct the editorial department of all the papers in the country. Indeed, it is very rarely that we see a man who does not believe he can edit a newspaper; whereas the truth is there are very few men who possess the requisite qualifications for that responsible and unenviable position. P. W. A.

POSITION OF MR. BOYCE.

Some days ago we published a long letter from Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, on the question of reconstruction, and subsequently stated that his course had been condemned by a meeting of his constituents at Columbia. We find the address which Mr. Boyce made to the meeting in the Augusta *Chronicle* of Oct. 21, which reports the proceedings in full. He referred to his course before the outbreak of the war, showing how he had attempted to give proslavery men in the Northwest some ground to stand upon. He said:

I appreciated the power of the North, and *I did not wish to force you into the contest with too great odds against you.* I wanted to take all the chances. I will not now define what was that policy of moderation; but the idea involved *was to give to the Northwest new strength, so that, should war take place, we should have a party in that section, whose interest it would be to cry out for peace.* Well, fellow-citizens, the struggle commenced. That policy which I had advised, was not, in my opinion, carried out. The party with which we ought to have had most intimate relations, and which was especially strong in the Northwest, was broken up by the Charleston Convention. I thought it wrong; I believed that the question of Slavery in the territories was, as I said before, but a barren issue.

Mr. Boyce says further, that after Gen. McClellan's defeat on the Peninsula, he tried to get the Richmond authorities to adopt measures to divide the North. Alluding to the ill-judged tone of the Richmond papers and the extent to which they inflamed the North, he said:

"I will state further, that Gen. Adkins, of Texas, a member of Congress, told me that he was with Mr. Vallandigham nearly a week, and that the latter said to him, *if it had not been for the course of your Southern press in reference to the peace party, Mr. Lincoln never could have undertaken the campaign against Vicksburgh.* '*Your press has cost you the death of many of your noblest men.*' I protested against that policy, and asked, in God's name, why is this done? Have we no pity for our noble soldiers, who are dying daily? *Shall we try to consolidate the North against us? Shall we break down the peace party, and hurl scorn and insult in the faces of those who are our friends?*"

Then, with regard to his letter, Mr. Boyce said: "My policy was to strike Lincoln, and to represent that if he were removed, blood would cease to flow. I also sought to enforce upon the peace party the fact that, if they could carry the election, they would take a great step toward the termination of hostilities. Therefore, I said nothing about separate independence and nationality, as I might have done. *Writing for a specific object, I had to write as a diplomatist, and the letter itself was diplomatic.* I know, fellow-citizens, there are many, very many, persons who contend—and I believe the gentleman who acts as the Secretary of this meeting, the editor of the *Carolinian,* is among them—that it is our policy to have Lincoln reëlected. *My God, fellow citizens, what can prompt a man to desire that? Is there a man in the United States who more fully represents the fanaticism and war fury of the North? Is there a man whom we can fear more or from whom we can hope less?* Why gentlemen desire that that man continue in power, is passing strange to me. I have said it is our interest to have McClellan elected. Well, suppose Lincoln be defeated, what then? Why, then *you have a condemnation of the war policy which Lincoln represents*—a condemnation of that fanaticism which has carried on the war on so gigantic a scale, and so nearly plunged the country into ruin. Lincoln represents conflict of ideas. He represents all the anti-slavery feeling. He represents all that is gross and vile in the Northern political character. He represents the energy and the fierceness with which the struggle has been conducted; and you have, therefore, no reason to believe that the defeat of Lincoln will not prove equally a defeat of the war policy that has been carried out under his administration.

A word now with reference to the Chicago platform, by which the successor of Mr. Lincoln, if elected, will be guided when in power. What does that platform say? It says "negotiate," "negotiate;" and *though it does not give up the Union, you cannot expect it to do more. That platform has been carefully prepared, and the sentiments of the men who support it are known to us.* It is true that McClellan has indicated that he cannot consent to peace unless based upon the idea of reconstruction; but *doubtless McClellan was playing for votes.* When the election has taken place and his success is achieved, the peace party will then dictate his policy. He himself declares that he will exhaust all the expedients of diplomacy before he resorts to war. If, therefore, that party succeeds to power, *we may expect an armistice and temporary peace.* They will come to you and say we propose a cessation of hostilities; that the sword shall be sheathed. An armistice proposed by them, to us, *is an acknowledgment that the war is a failure;* that they have tried it for four years, spent four thousand millions of dollars, and lost immense numbers of lives, and at last they have come to that which they at first refused to entertain, peace and a talk. *The moral triumph of that proposition will be greater than a victory, gained by our army, and purchased by our blood.* They have said, we will meet you in convocation of the States; I do not mean a convention of States, under the Constitution of the United States, but a convention of States as independent sovereigns, each one to go there and see if they can make peace. Why, fellow-citizens, *what more could you ask?* Are you so infatuated with the horrors of war and death, that you would repulse a proposition of this kind? If so, I am surprised. In that convention of the States, although the majority do not control, each State being free, my opinion is that they will report back to the States as a whole, and that each State will then pass upon the question. Now, suppose that has taken place, what is the effect? The first thing is that *the independence and sovereignty of the States is acknowledged, the great principle without which we could not carry on the war.* For this reason, fellow-citizens, I have said we ought to agree to the proposition. We ought to be willing to agree to an armistice. Look at this armistice—peace by land, peace by water, and the blockade open! *Who can estimate the advantage of raising the blockade!* Why, gentlemen, time, for us, is victory. This, then, is the head and front of my offending, and you are called upon to condemn me for it.

I might say much more, but at this late hour it would be but trespassing upon your time. I thank you, therefore, kindly, for the attention you have paid to the remarks I have made. I thank you for the courtesy extended on this occasion. And whether my counsels or those of others be best, I hope the best counsels may be adopted, and that we may live to see at no distant day the end of the war, and our country peaceful, prosperous and independent. Then, when we look to the scenes through which we have passed, we may concede to each his share in the great work we have accomplished.

Col. Cunningaam—I wish to ask the gentleman a question. If we go into a convocation of sovereign States, a majority is with the North, what then would be our fate?

Mr. Boyce.—In going into this convention or convocation of sovereign States, this is one great advantage that will result. As we might expect the South would be a unit, because if we have been enabled to endure war without disturbing our integrity as a nation, it must be supposed that we would stand equally firm in peace. *It is the North that will be divided. Abolition New-England would then confront the conservative Northwest, and the principles of the two sections will then be brought into direct antagonism. We would then be in a position to say to the Northwest, it is these hell-hounds of New-England that are making us both shed our blood.* We will make such treaties with you as will secure mutual advantage and prosperity, and let us both turn against these fanatical wretches and drive them into the ocean or Canada. And if in that convention, I could do no better, like the wise king Louis XI, I would take a box of gold; and if you cannot buy the Northwest, I certainly have very little respect for your diplomacy. If majorities are against us, we will retire, and having failed, we can at last only fall back and assume the condition in which we are at the present moment.

Col. Cunningham then asked, "if the Northern States are united against us in war, what guarantee can be furnished that they will not be united against us in peace."

To this Mr. Boyce made a brief reply, which, in the confusion of the moment, escaped the ear of the reporter.

GEORGIA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 28.

It is very evident, from the following resolutions, adopted unanimously by the Georgia Senate on the 12th, that Gov. Brown and other statesmen of that class do not represent the people of Georgia:

"*Whereas,* the war waged against us during the past year has been marked by a fierceness and cruelty well calculated to try the courage of our people, and test the wisdom and ability of our Government; and whereas, under Divine Providence, the conduct of our armies in the field, no less than the general management of our civil affairs, has given the country renewed confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and virtue of our Chief Executive, Jefferson Davis; and whereas, an expression of the sense of our people on this subject is becoming and proper on the part of their representatives; be it therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Georgia are due, and hereby rendered, to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, for his able, fearless and impartial conduct of our Government during the past year, and that our confidence in his wisdom, purity and patriotism is unshaken and without abatement."

HOW THE YANKEES GET NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

We do not know where Sherman is, nor do we pretend to know. The Yankees know all about him, and they make no mystery of their knowledge. How they got it, seeing that he is cut off from all telegraphic communication, we are not to inquire. We presume, however, that he has a corps of carrier-pigeons, drilled for the occasion—knowing birds, that can distinguish between a Yankee and a rebel, and never make the mistake of lighting in a camp of enemies when bound for a camp of friends.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, Saturday, Nov. 26.—The House met at 12 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hoge.

The House took up and resumed the consideration of an act to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States.

The bill as amended was passed.

An act to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the Confederate States shall conspire with intent to injure the Confederate States, to subvert, overturn or destroy, by force, the Government of the Confederate States, or to oppose, by force, the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or, by force, to hinder, delay, or prevent the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or to seize, take, possess or destroy any property of the Confederate States, against its consent, or to prevent, delay or hinder, by force or fraud, the transportation of supplies or men to or belonging to the army of the Confederate States, or to destroy or injure any road, boat, engine or works employed in such transportation, or to hold any secret communication or intercourse with an enemy of the Confederate States, or to aid or to abet the enemy in his war upon the Confederate States, or persons in rebellion against the same, or to promote disobedience of lawful military orders, mutiny or desertion in or unauthorized absence from the army of the Confederate States, or annoy the soldiers in the military service, each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned with or without labor, not exceeding five years.

Provided, That for offences under this law persons belonging to the army or navy, or in the military service of the Confederate States, shall be tried by a military court or court-marshal, and citizens shall be subject to indictment and presentment, which shall entitle them to jury trial.

EFFECTS OF "APPLE BRANDY" IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 26.

Mr. Sparrow, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill, which was read three times, and passed:

"The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, that the general officer who may be assigned to command the reserves in each State be, and he is hereby authorized to order and assemble general courts-martial for the trial of all offences which may be committed by persons belonging to his command, and to revise the proceedings of said courts-martial and of the military courts by which said persons may be tried."

Mr. Sparrow, from the same committee, also reported back the resolution for inquiring into the "expediency of extending the time within which it is now provided that the act for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property taken or informally impressed for the use of the army, shall cease." The committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, on the ground that the matter has already been provided for by Congress. The request of the committee was acquiesced in.

Mr. Sparrow, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring into the causes of the recent reverses in the Valley of Virginia, reported the resolution back to the Senate. The committee ask to be discharged from the consideration of the subject, because they could not go into a full examination without receiving evidence, which would render it necessary for the committee to assume the character of a court of inquiry, and thus compel them to neglect their other legislative duties. The committee did not, however, deem the matter unimportant, or as not requiring investigation.

Mr. Orr said he regretted that the Committee could not spare time to make the inquiry called for. Congress had not been informed, and did not know whether the Executive had learned why it was that the gallant soldiers who had borne the Confederate banner in triumph on so many battle-fields, had recently met with reverses in the Valley. Rumors and publications in the newspapers had placed the blame first on one set of officers, and then on another. There must be some reason for these reverses, and Congress should know whether they are attributable to legislative action or to dereliction of duty on the part of the officers. Rumor had always charged dereliction of duty on the part of a certain officer near Petersburgh, that he did not come up to time.

The same officer has since been appointed to a command at Wilmington. Yet no investigation had been had. Justice has not fallen on a single officer for dereliction of duty since the war began. While the private soldier has been held to a strict account not a single officer has been court-martialed or dismissed for non-performance of duty. It becomes Congress to investigate these matters, and if drunken officers have failed to do their duty, let the corrective be applied. But, if a proper corrective cannot be applied, then let the abuse go on until a corrective shall come from a quarter less apprehended.

Mr. Hill (Ga.) sympathised with the movement of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Orr.) An investigation was due, as well to the army as to the country. He thought apple brandy had much to do with our reverses in the Valley. We had a statute on our books which provided against apple brandy having anything to do with the army. These statutes should be enforced. The weakest of all Governments was that which made laws and then failed to execute them. Such Governments soon fall into contempt.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, thought an investigation should be had. Drunkenness had been provided against by the legislation of the Government. Charges had been made of drunkenness, but as yet no one had been found to make any direct charge against any officer of the army. Unless charges are preferred by subordinate officers, investigations cannot be made by courts-martial. He hoped, however, as the matter had been mooted, that some means would be provided for an investigation, and the proper corrective applied to whatever abuses might be found to exist.

Mr. Orr said he had done his duty, and he hoped that in due time some corrective would be applied. Subordinate officers are deterred from making charges, by the fact that if they fail in substantiating them by any cause, they are selected as objects on which higher officers wreak their vengeance.

Mr. Barnwell thought every provision against abuse had been made, and he did not believe further legislation on this subject would be of any use. It was clear that the commander of the army in the Valley was struck at. He (Mr. Barnwell) had been at some pains to investigate this matter, and he had found that the misconduct complained of was not attributed to any action on the part of the officer aforesaid.

Mr. Caperton, of Virginia, said, in regard to the charge made by a correspondent of a Richmond newspaper, he had made some inquiry. He had ascertained that the editor of the paper who published the charge had, after further inquiry, come forward and made the *amende,* and stated that the charge was erroneous. It was possible, however, that the law might be made more effective.

The Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

A CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 28.

A gentleman who was on the train from this city to Petersburgh, a very cold morning, not long ago, tells us his attention was attracted by the efforts of a young soldier, with his arm in a sling, to get his overcoat on. His teeth, as well as his sound hand, were brought into use to effect the object; but, in the midst of his efforts, an officer rose from his seat, advanced to him, and very carefully and tenderly assisted him, drawing the coat gently over the wounded arm and buttoning it up comfortably, then, with a few kind and pleasant words, returning to his seat.

Now, the officer in question was not clad in gorgeous uniform, with a brilliant wreath upon the collar and a multitude of gilt lines upon the sleeves, resembling the famous labyrinth of Crete, but he was clad in "a simple suit of grey," distinguished from the garb of a civilian only by the three stars which every Confederate Colonel in the service, by the regulations, is entitled to wear. And yet he was no other than our chief, Gen. Robert E. Lee, who is not braver and greater than he is good and modest. On Gen. Grant's recent return from New-Jersey to the Army of the Potomac and James, by the detention of the train he was forced to stop in Philadelphia. Being recognized by a soldier, he was so crowded by the gaping multitude, ever ready in Northern latitudes to lionize every military hero of the hour, be he McClellan, Hooker, Burnside, Pope or Grant, that he was forced to take refuge in the Mayor's office.

Well, Gen. Lee comes to Richmond, visits the War Department and the President, attends divine worship at St. Paul's almost every week, and though our people love him as our fathers did George Washington, yet he is never subjected to any annoyance, save a look from each passer-by, which silently says, "May God protect and bless you."

FROM THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 28.

From the Rockingham *Register,* of the 25th, we learn that a handsome little affair occurred at Meem's Bottoms, just below New-Market, on Tuesday afternoon last. On that day the Yankees, with a heavy body of their cavalry, represented as their whole force in the Valley, advanced rapidly, and about 3 o'clock made a charge across Meem's Bottoms, against our batteries stationed at Rude's Hill. Notwithstanding our artillery fire, the enemy boldly charged to the foot of the hill, when our skirmishers who were "lying loose around," rose, and with a yell, charged the cavalry, which broke and fled. The skirmish fire pushed them beyond Hawkinstown, about five miles, and our cavalry were then in pursuit. Our loss was very slight, indeed, while the enemy's is represented as pretty severe, a portion of their dead being left on the field, and the citizens of Mount Jackson say they carried off a good many dead and wounded on their horses.

YANKEE BARBARISM.

Some of our lately returned prisoners state that last May the Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout and Fort Delaware were vaccinated by general order, and the vaccine matter turned out to be poisonous. Many of our men had their arms amputated, and a number died within a week after vaccination. Two of them belonging to a Virginia regiment, who have lately returned as sick, are in a sad condition. The whole arm is inflamed and swollen, and the arm of one has lately broken out at the wrist in a terrible sore. There is a cankerous sore on the arm of the other, some four or five inches in diameter, and the flesh all around is perfectly black. The possibility is that both will lose their arms.

This same fiendish act was perpetrated on our Camp Chase prisoners in Ohio some two years ago, when many of our men were inoculated with a disease too horrible to mention, and died a loathesome death or were rendered miserable for life. Is there no limit to Yankee inhumanity!

PERSONAL.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 30.

Among the guests of the Spottswood Hotel, in this city, is George D. Prentice, Esq., the widely-known editor of the Louisville *Journal.* He comes by permission of the authorities on both sides to visit his son, a gallant young soldier in the Confederate service.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON.

This distinguished and veteran commander is at present in the city. We are glad to observe that he appears to be in good health, and the arduous campaign through which he passed since we last saw him, and the lingering effects of the severe wound he received at Seven Pines, have robbed him of nothing of the soldierly port and agile and vigorous step so noticeable in him in former years. Yesterday the House of Representatives invited him to a privileged seat during his stay in the city.

FROM THE WEST.

The Result in Illinois—Military Matters—Cotton Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864.

Political news has, of course, nearly lost its interest in the grand result, of which all are cognizant. The official returns in this State put even a better look upon the Union majority than the estimates. Mr. Lincoln's majority will reach very near 32,000. The increase has been about 4,000 in Northern Illinois, and about 16,000 in Southern Illinois; while many counties in the centre have fallen behind 1860. The "Banner District" is the second. It has reëlected Gen. Farnsworth to Congress by a majority of 13,067, out of less than 24,000 votes. Every county in the district gave over 1,500 majority, except Brone, which gave 1,488. Winnebago gave 3,256. Every town in all the counties also gave Union majorities. Gen. Farnsworth is reëlected by more than a three-fourths vote, and by a larger majority than any other member of the next Congress.

MILITARY.

Military matters continue very quiet. Enlistments are merely nominal for the army; while the naval service is raising quite a number of recruits daily. A detachment of Hood's army, 550 strong, arrived at Camp Douglas last evening, in charge of a company of Kentucky troops. Their appearance was even worse than that of the ordinary run of "Butternuts" we are accustomed to receive here ragged, squalid, stolid tatterdemalions—the offscourings of Dixie.

THE POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

Our City Comptroller, as *ex-officio* School Agent, has recently taken a census for the purposes of his office. He reports the total population at 169,353. This is regarded as too high—made so by some estimate of the Comptroller, of absentees from the city, and other errors. The usual ratio of one vote in six of the population, would give us 162,000. There is one reason for, and one reason against this being a correct standard in Chicago. There is a large number of unnaturalized foreigners in the city, who are not counted in our voting population. On the other hand, the number of single men is much larger in population than in any other city in the Union, save, perhaps, San Francisco. I have an opinion that we shall come up to about 160,000 in the State census, next Summer. This will give us an average increase of 10,000 a year for five years in succession. We may reach 175,000; but I doubt it. The city for the past two years has increased immensely. There are everywhere to be seen evidences of this. The number of buildings put up in 1864 would make a respectable sized city of themselves, spread out anywhere on the prairies. And yet, at this time, it is almost impossible to rent any respectable house in any part of the city. All parts of the civilized world contributing to swell our population in the same manner that they are contributing to swell that of New-York.

THE COTTON BUSINESS.

During a flying trip to Cairo and back last week, I learned much in regard to the produce of cotton in the southern part of the State, of which I was not previously aware. Much more was planted than I supposed, after the partial failure of last year, caused by the early frost. The season has been most favorable everywhere for the full maturing crop, and an article of a most excellent quality has been produced. Along the railroad, at nearly every station, bales of cotton may be seen ready for shipment. At some stations three to four hundred have been received. One man exported nine bales from ten acres, which brought him $4,500, or little less than $500 per acre. Some report a bale to the acre; but the bales, I find, vary somewhat in size. So profitable has been this year's experiment, that it has created a decided cotton fever, and we may look to see the breadth of ground planted next year increased from five to ten fold. A single crop from twenty acres has made men independent; while those who venture more largely, have become decidedly rich. One hundred acres yields about $40,000, net profit, in some cases; but our farmers cannot depend upon such profits as these, even should prices remain at the present point. The present year has been much more favorable than the average for the production of this staple. But should the crop net only one-fourth of present profits, cotton will still be the best crop that can be raised. Our Egypt may yet vie with old Egypt in growing this article.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Official Returns of the Kentucky Vote—The Majorities for Lincoln—The Journal Yields to the "New Order of Things."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Monday, Nov. 21, 1864.

Official returns from 89 counties give McClellan 58,681; Lilcoln, 23,694. The soldiers' vote may reduce McClellan's majority to 30,000 at least. The following counties go for Mr. Lincoln, thus:

Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Majority.
Campbell	1,504	1,286	218
Estill	470	303	167
Fayette	1,882	1,469	413
Fulton	86	61	25
Greenup	596	431	165
Hickman	289	223	66
Knox	629	197	432
Laurel	444	188	256
Lewis	645	391	254
Livingston	246	217	29
McCracken	575	323	252
Madison	800	700	100
Owsley	348	96	252
Pulaski	1,059	615	444
Rockcastle	428	259	169
Whitley	731	71	660
Total	10,732	6,830	3,902

Of these, in 1860, Campbell gave Mr. Lincoln 314 votes; Estill, 56; Fayette, 5; Fulton, —; Greenup, 4; Hickman, 1; Knox, 11; Laurel, 10; Lewis, 31; Livingston, —; McCraken, 8; Madison, 85; Owsley, 1; Pulaski, 55; Rockcastle, 64; Whitley, 7—in all 652. Mr. Lincoln's entire Kentucky vote in 1860 was 1,364, of which this county (Jefferson) gave 106. Now Jefferson gives him 2,066.

I remarked to you on the 11th that the *Journal,* relieved of Mr. P. R. Shipman, might come out, immediately or gradually, in practical support of the leading settled measures of the Administration; yield to the progress of events and the public pressure, and become a great power for good to Kentucky. Its present editors have since manifested a disposition to no longer factiously oppose or controvert measures confirmed by national legislation and the popular vote and thorough experience—at least to acquiesce in all sanctioned and established Governmental measures for the extinction of the rebellion, as being accomplished facts. The *Journal* now declares unequivocally for a "peace that will prove lasting, such a one as can be acquired only by the conquering of rebels in arms." And, to cap all, it comes out this morning as a practical and thorough emancipation paper.

It says: "The extreme eastern and western counties have given large votes for Mr. Lincoln. In Ballard, Graves, Hickman, McCracken and Fulton, the vote stands: Lincoln, 1,944; McClellan, 1,917. In the east, Lewis, Knox, Estill, Greenup, Laurel, Pulaski, Owsley, Whitley and Rockcastle, gave Lincoln 5,347; McClellan, 2,551. The State is divided in opinion, and the division is becoming more apparent every time an election is held. Taking the recent returns, and the result so unexpected by many of our people in the interior, of a heavy vote for Mr. Lincoln, we must look matters fairly in the face and consider them practically. What is our case and the pressure upon us? Our system of labor is utterly demoralized. Many of our farmers are almost or quite deprived of their laborers. How are the farms of such to be cultivated next season, and, if not cultivated, where are our supplies of food to come from? These are practical questions for Kentucky planters and farmers to meet, and they are contingent solely upon the rushing tide of uncontrollable events in the prosecution of the war to put down the rebellion. The Government wants the active black men for soldiers. The policy of their enlistment has become settled by legal enactment, and by the same power it is decided that the wives and children of the colored soldiers obtain with the enlisted negro the status of freedom. We are dealing with facts. We want a prompt disposition of the all-absorbing question, not how shall we save slavery, but how shall we raise our bread, and bake it after we have raised it. Let us meet this question practically; lay aside prejudices, and look to our self-interests. If we will not emancipate at once, by legislative act, accompanied with compensation which, as we have shown, is perfectly constitutional, then there is nothing left, so far as we can see at present, to prevent our laborers slowly, yet wholly, leaving the State, but a solemn expression of the Legislature of Kentucky, at its meeting this winter, that the rebellion has incidentally already so demoralized Slavery in the State that its restoration is beyond hope, and that we must acquiesce in its termination. The only way that suggests itself to us to retain our remaining laborers is by legislative recommendation and general consent, formally as far as we can, to terminate what is already virtually at an end, and hopelessly beyond restoration. This would be but the expression of a matter of fact. This is a concrete practical question, to be or not to be—to eat or not to eat. We throw out these suggestions to the people of Kentucky, who have no alternative but to meet these questions. They can, by moderate counsels, bring the State safely through the new order of things which is upon us, and cannot be escaped or evaded."

PONTIAC.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1864

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The List of Letters.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN, this morning, is of a very important character. A dispatch from Washington says the Government has information that Gen. SHERMAN occupied Millen, seventy miles north of Savannah, on the 29th ult., and by this time he is believed to be in front of Savannah. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Dec. 1, also admits the capture of Millen, and says SHERMAN has thus far met with very little resistance in his march. From our Savannah and Augusta files of the 26th and 28th inst., we also get information, which very plainly indicates that SHERMAN was fully as far advanced as has been previously reported. We also get some details of the effect of his march through the country. It seems he found supplies so plenty that great quantities of corn, wheat, &c., were burned, and horses, mules, sheep, swine, &c., killed on the roadside.

The news from Gen. THOMAS' army continues to be satisfactory. No further fighting had taken place up to last evening, and HOOD was thought to be demonstrating toward Mufreesboro. A rebel raid upon Gallatin, northeast of Nashville had carried off two hundred cattle. Further details of the battle at Franklin, give it a far greater degree of importance than has hitherto been attached to it. HOOD's whole force was repulsed by only a portion of ours.

We publish, this morning, the very important intelligence of the final result of the great piratical scheme to seize the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels, an account of the inception of which was exclusively given in the TIMES of the 18th ult. Referring to that account, our readers will remember that the plot was laid in Havanna, from which city the rebels proceeded to Panama and New Granada to carry out their villainy. Part of them arrived at Panama about Nov. 1, but found that the *Guatemala*, the vessel which they intended to seize, had sailed, and they therefore waited until the 10th ult., the day of sailing of the steamer *Salvador*. In the meantime everything had been got ready, the pirates were spotted, they were allowed to get aboard, and when thirty miles out, a guard of sixty marines suddenly appeared on the scene, and the parties were taken into custody. The details are given at length in our special account, and are very interesting. Our maritime interests on the Pacific have thus escaped a great calamity.

There are various outgivings in the Western papers that a gunboat expedition is moving up the Tennessee to cut HOOD's pontoon bridges at Florence. A letter, dated at Chattanooga, Nov. 26, hints at a coöperative expedition about starting from that point.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. JOHNSON has issued a proclamation declaring the Lincoln Electoral ticket successful in Tennessee.

The official canvass of the vote in Minnesota for President and members of Congress has been made. The total vote of the State is 42,534, of which LINCOLN received 25,097, and MCCLELLAN 17,437; Union majority, 7,660. In the First Congressional District WINDOM (Union) received 13,965, and LAMBERTON (Dem.) 9,092. WINDOM's majority, 4,873. In the Second District, DONNELLY (Union) had 10,874, and GILMAN, (Dem.) 8,211. DONNELLY's majority, 2,683.

The fall in Gold on Saturday depressed prices of domestic produce, in which transactions were restricted. Foreign merchandise was quiet, but held firmly. The Freight market was steady, with a moderate business reported.

We are indebted to Purser MCMANUS, of the steamer *Fulton*, for favors from Hilton Head.

The statement that Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, designed taking up his residence in Connecticut is authoritatively denied.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall Nov. 16, about which much anxiety has been felt, arrived at Port Royal Nov. 28, short of coal, having in tow her convoy, the gunboat *Augusta*, which had broken her piston-rod, several hundred miles off the coast. She will probably reach here to day. This intelligence is brought by the *Fulton*.

GALEN H. OSBORNE, a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, died at Port Royal on the evening of Nov. 29. His body came home per the *Fulton*.

LUTHER E. TIBBETTS, of Fall Village, Conn., who created such a sensation last Summer by his crazy operations in the New-York Corn Exchange, finally stabbing a policeman in one of his "tantrums," was brought before the Boston Police Court, a few days ago, upon a charge of adultery with Mrs. ELIZA M. NEAL, the family nurse, his wife being the complainant. The case resulted in the defendant's discharge—all of which, the Winsted *Herald* thinks, should and must greatly mollify Mrs. TIBBETTS' feelings.

The famous barn of the Shakers in Hancock, Mass., was burnt Thursday morning. It was one of the most complete agricultural structures in the country.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—Those who read the account of the horrible scenes at MULLER's execution, published in our yesterday's issue, probably doubt whether there is any parallel to them even in England. They *have been* paralleled very often. But on this occasion they have suggested to the London press the plain and rational question, whether executions might not as well take place within the walls of the prison. The trouble which arises before the "leading journal" in determining this question is that, "the countries in which private executions have at different times been adopted, have been those *in which the supreme power is vested in a single person*."

This is intended to be peculiarly severe, no doubt, upon the United States, where, independently altogether of the Chief Magistrate's prerogatives, capital punishment is not necessarily made a public exhibition. It would probably be, in a genuine native Englishman's judgment, a sufficient objection to a change in the Newgate practice, of which this MULLER business supplies so horrible an example, that America furnished a different pattern. That is, at least, the *rationale* of the Englishman's adhesion to the system of substituting boxes for carriages on all his lines of railway. But for this peculiar conservatism, Mr. BRIGGS might be alive to-day, and this wretched being they have hung in front of Newgate might be tailoring away as usual, instead of being the dead subject of newspaper articles.

The Lesson from the Rebel Cruelty.

It is remarkable that two such terrible instances of the barbarism of the rebels should have been presented at once, as were furnished by our columns of last Monday and the two previous days. The dreary tales of those sufferers in the prison-pens of Georgia, which filled such large portions of our sheet for two days, read like the story of another age and of a savage people. The patient and ingenious malignity which must have devised this slow agony for these unfortunate creatures; the hardness of heart which could allow thousands of human beings, once friends and neighbors, now disarmed and helpless, to die for want of fuel in a country of forests; which could permit such food to be furnished that even the rebel surgeons describe it as "alive with maggots;" the callous indifference and cruelty which could leave the sick for months on the damp ground, and suffer the camps with thousands of prisoners to be filled with excrement, and even the unburied bodies of the dead, decaying in a tropical atmosphere; the meanness which, in a country well supplied, as Georgia is, with corn and bacon, could starve these helpless captives—all these form such a combination of cruel and savage qualities and brutal actions such as we could hardly believe possible in this age and country.

We believe few Northerners could read that journal of misery contained in our issue of Monday — those histories of hopes deferred and bodies shattered, ending in lonely and despairing deaths, without groans and tears. We felt ashamed of our race, that men of such unspeakable barbarity could belong to it. To think that eleven thousand of our hopeful and gallant young men have been sacrificed in those rotting and nauseous prison-pens of Georgia, and that probably twenty or thirty thousand more are still suffering the same slow agony! There is no such fearful chapter of cruelty and savageness in modern history. Even the King of Dahomey, when he would get rid of his prisoners, sacrifices them at once to his idols, or gives them as a prey for his guards to hunt. There is no slow killing going on for months; there is no gradual wasting of the bodily and mental powers by disease, and hunger, and want, and miasma, as under these Confederate savages. How far more merciful to every one of these gallant young men would have been a quick death on the battle-field, inflicted by their captors, than this lingering murder!

But, as if this dreadful experience of the barbarity of rebeldom, (proved from their own documents,) were not enough, we have been favored with a specimen nearer home—an elaborate plan, attempted to be carried out by various rebel conspirators, which, if successful, would have made Broadway an avenue of fire, in which hundreds of innocent women and children, of strangers, travelers and residents, would undoubtedly have perished. Property to the amount of millions and millions would have been destroyed, not in open and recognized warfare, but by this base arson and concealed crime. Assassination of persons, and the firing of property by stealth, have been thought unworthy of brave enemies since the days when Europe was occupied by savages; it has been reserved for the Southern rebels alone to wage war by midnight incendiarisms and by threatening the lives of women and children in a peaceful city. Nothing but a mind utterly devoid of honor, and hardened to the cruelty of a savage, could even purpose such things.

Why is it, then, that such depths of barbarism and cruelty have alone in modern times been revealed in our land and amid our Southern countrymen?

We hardly need reply; the cause is too well known; it is slavery, acting in its incredibly debasing influence on a race of the energy and intensity of the Anglo-American, which has developed this unspeakable inhumanity. The possession of irresponsible power is dangerous to all men of all races, but with a people like ours, doubly so. Slavery has gradually hardened the hearts of the Southern man and woman to human suffering. It has accustomed them from childhood to measures of fearful cruelty, where certain objects were to be secured. It has given them the habit of unbridled anger, and, as they have lived and their wealth has been wrung from the unpaid labor of the weak and the helpless, so the sense of honor and of humanity to the unfortunate—the true traits of the gentleman in all ages—have been almost entirely eaten out of their natures. The wrongs which cry to Heaven from the prison-pens of Georgia, are but another chapter of the unknown wrongs and agonies which have cried from a thousand slave plantations for more than a century. The Southern slaveholders are no more cruel to the sick and wounded and helpless soldiers of the Union, than they have always been to the unfortunate race which has been subject to them. The midnight havoc and murder which they planned in this city are no worse than the crimes which they have been daily committing for many years in the horrible slave-pens and among the auction gangs, through almost every Slave State of the Confederacy. They have learnt dishonor, and cruelty, and barbarism in a thorough school, and we only behold now how well the lesson has been acquired.

Shielding the Rebel Incendiaries.

Some of the Opposition prints are pretending that the late attempt to fire our city was no Southern work at all, but an Administration trick. This is carrying impudence into absolute senselessness. The abuse heaped upon Secretary SEWARD and Major-Gen. DIX, previous to the election, for their public notifications that rebel agents were scheming such attacks upon our cities, had some sort of an excuse in the party excitement of the day. It was possible that even honest men could imagine in the heat of that time, that these statements by public officials were put forth only to play upon the fears of the people, and make party capital. Of course, it was not very reasonable to suppose that public servants of such a personal character, and in such a position, would condescend to so low a game; but unreasonableness is too common at such times to be judged very harshly.

The present language of these newspapers forbids any such charity. In the first place, every sane man knows that the Administration could have no object in thus affrighting the public. It has just gained from the people a most emphatic vote of confidence. It has been given a new lease of power for four years, which nothing can take away. It is completely master of the situation, so far as relates to the Northern people, and can have no concern but how to finish its appointed work against the rebellion. In the second place, the outgivings of the rebel journalists in Richmond, and of the rebel coöperators in Canada, the unknown faces of all the men who simultaneously made their appearance with their black bags at the various hotels, the immunity extended to all of our hotels reputed to have a Southern leaning, the fact that no scrutiny of the police has been able to connect any of our town villains with the atrocity, and that every clue yet discovered is of a rebel color, make it morally certain that the plot was conceived and undertaken by none but rebels.

The intelligent mind of our city is free from the slightest doubt that this is a rebel piece of business. Yet these prints affront that intelligence, and outrage all decency, by trying to make it appear that the hotels were fired by the agents of Government. It is an amazing perversity. There is no possible way of accounting for it but on the supposition that these prints actually have a greater sympathy with the rebels than with their own Government, and would willingly cast odium upon the Government to clear it from the rebels. They act in complete accordance with the established system of all revolutionists, and sympathizers with revolution, in Europe. Let any Government there get wind of a conspiracy, and attempt to proceed against it, the invariable cry is, that it is all a device to alarm the public mind, and get new pretexts for new assumptions of power. There is no plot so black, or so clearly exposed, that its failure is not sure to be followed by just that clamor on the part of the enemies of the Government. This is not entirely a new thing here. It was seen to some extent in the protestations of many of our Opposition papers that the military trials of DODD and other "Sons of Liberty" in the West were all a cooked-up sham—that the guerrillas who went on to Chicago to release the Camp Douglas prisoners and burn the city were but Republicans in disguise—that the persons who revealed the schemes to swindle the New-York soldiers out of their votes, were but "stool-pigeons" of the Government.

But this sort of management is carried to a climax in this last pretext, that the attempt to burn our city was only a simulated one, made by the agents of the Administration to open the way for new encroachments upon the liberties of the people. The Richmond rebels themselves cannot beat that. They will very gladly admit that is an act worthy of the best of their kidney. We may expect to hear any day that the rebel Congress has testified its sense of such services by a special grant of the freedom of the Confederacy.

A FOREIGN LADY'S VIEWS OF THE REBELLION.—We published in last Sunday's TIMES the letter of a Southern lady, intended to give vent to the anguish she was compelled to smother in her domestic circle at witnessing the outrages committed upon her people in the prosecution of the war. We endeavored to show in as generous terms as possible wherein we thought our fair correspondent failed to appreciate the situation. But as we only went over a very limited ground, another fair correspondent comes forward this morning to supplement our easy commentary. Being herself a foreigner, the lady who speaks to-day, claims to do so without prejudice. Be this as it may, she certainly speaks out. Her subject is handled most assuredly without gloves. And her masculine English would do no discredit to an experienced political fencer of the other sex.

We cannot go over the ground traveled by our correspondent. But we do not see how her position can be effectually assailed when she says that the Southern rebels utterly scouted every term of settlement short of an appeal to the sword, laughed at the idea of invasion, jeered at Yankee cowardice, and defied the North to battle, before the North would consent to draw the sword; and that it is now too late in the day to make whining appeals about the devastation of Southern homesteads and so forth. We think, too, that our correspondent this morning aims well, and hits hard on the incendiary plots here. The letter altogether will be found worth reading, especially by such sympathizers as our correspondent, *Albemarle*.

Honors to an Eminent Lawyer.

The Bar of England have recently done themselves great honor, in the honors which they paid to the distinguished French advocate, M. BERRYER, on his visit to England, as the guest of Lord BROUGHAM.

The eminent position which M. BERRYER occupies and has so long occupied among the Bar of France, would have amply justified them in paying him all the honor which they did. But we notice, and we are pleased to notice, that these honors seem to have been bestowed with an enthusiasm which sprang not merely from the eminence of their guest, but from the peculiar characteristics of that eminence which should and always will make his name dear to every one who appreciates the true excellence and usefulness of the profession of the law.

At the Bar-dinner which was given him, to which more than four hundred guests sat down, among whom were the most eminent of England's lawyers and judges, speeches were made by the Attorney-General, by Lord BROUGHAM, Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, among others, and in all of them we find expressions in relation to the distinguished French lawyer, which our own lawyers may well lay to heart. Said the Attorney-General:

> "When called on at the Bar he was always the dauntless and fearless advocate of every unfortunate man who needed his services. It is almost a volume of history to tell how this distinguished man was the advocate of LAMENNAIS, of CHATEAUBRIAND, of the present Emperor of the French, and many others. *Whatever their opinions were* when they needed a free word to be spoken for themselves, they went to M. BERRYER."

Lord BROUGHAM compared M. BERRYER with ERSKINE. "In both of them he had remarked that faculty of conducting cases with perfect skill and matchless eloquence; and in both, above all, he had noted *that indomitable courage, which, in the interest of their clients, quailed neither before Kings, nor Courts, nor Judges*."

Lord COCKBURN added another excellence. "Much as I admire," said he, "the great abilities of M. BERRYER, to my mind his crowning virtue—as it ought to be that of every advocate—is *that he has throughout his career conducted his cases with untarnished honor*."

And the Chancellor of the Exchequer chimed in by speaking of the life of M. BERRYER as one "which, great as it is by its achievements, is yet greater by its devotion to the indestructible principles which are involved in the constitution of a free and independent Bar, bound by the highest obligations to speak with the voice of truth under all circumstances."

These are lofty praises, and taken together, they form an ideal which no member of the bar can set before himself without profit. They have reference, it is true, not so much to the ordinary practice of the law, to the common controversies which in quiet days spring up among men as to those extraordinary contests which are most prominent in troublous times, in which the liberty and rights of the citizen and the just claims of the Government are involved. The speakers praised M. BERRYER because he never suffered his political feelings to sway him against standing to see that even an opponent's rights were secured to him; they praise him for courage and honor displayed at all times, and for devotion to the principles of truth. But if in contests which are not only legal, but political, where in addition to the ordinary temptations of a conflict before a court, there is added the stress of political feeling to sway on the one side or the other; if, in such fierce heats of strife a lawyer maintains this nobleness of character, we may be sure that he will not lose it in the smaller and more ordinary struggles of the bar.

And in these days, too, it may well be that these very qualities shall be especially needed. We shall probably come, before this rebellion is entirely overthrown, to a period when contests, similar in some respects to those in which M. BERRYER won such laurels, shall be frequent among us—when men shall stand before our courts against whom all our sympathies shall be arrayed; in the trial of whose cases there shall be a constant temptation to overthrow those bars of protection which the wisdom of ages has thrown around the life and liberty of even the vilest criminal. Such cases are not now altogether unknown among us, but as the rebellion goes to ruin, they are sure to be more frequent, and in such a time, we trust, yes, we are sure that the members of our Bar will show themselves, as they have always done, to be animated with the same spirit which has won such distinction for M. BERRYER, and which the Bar of England have honored in his person, and have thus done honor also to themselves, and to that profession whose "high privilege and duty it is," as the Attorney-General said, "to supply the just weights and balances of the scales of justice, by laying before justice all the considerations which ought to weigh on every side of every question, to stand forward for the weak and miserable, and upon great occasions, when public liberties are in question, to stand forward undaunted and assert the public right."

ENGLISH LIFE AND MANNERS.—The accounts of the scenes in London at MULLER's execution are very characteristic. Over a hundred thousand Cockneys were present, and we give here two glimpses at the crowd. The first glimpse is at its religious aspect. We are told that in the vast crowd—

> "Preachers of various sects were scattered about, and worked with commendable zeal in the distribution of tracts. In one part a three-jointed fishing-rod was employed, to which was attached a scroll with the inscription, "Be sure your sins will find you out;" and in another instance, a party of men was stationed, one of whom held up a walking-stick with a text attached, while the others discoursed on Scriptural subjects and took part in reading and singing hymns. Another man, more conspicuous than the rest, was working his way through the crowd, with a bill placed before him as an apron, calling attention to the publication of a pamphlet issued by the City Gospel Hall, and called *Should Murderers be Put to Death?* There were a great many foreigners present, and to them selections from the New Testament, printed in the German and other continental languages, were presented."

The next glimpse is, perhaps, less religious than the above. We are told that the mob was

> "Round-headed—'snake-headed' it is sometimes called—white-faced thieves and ruffians, which stood through the long, dark, rainy night, waiting for the hanging scene in the morning. During the night and up to the time the drop fell, all through this mob, every decent-looking man—every one worth robbing that came into it was robbed. His hat was jammed over his eyes, his pockets emptied, he was stripped of whatever those about him fancied, and if he made any resistance, he was kicked and beaten. The police was powerless. The noise, ribaldry and obscenity are not to be described. The miserable convict in the condemned cell could not hear the exhortations of his ghostly adviser."

Prussian Politics.

The glory and excitement of the Dano-German war have, for some time, thrown Prussian politics completely into the shade; but now that that war is over, and the season for the assembling of the Chambers at hand, the questions at issue between the King and the Deputies become once more of interest.

VON BISMARK won laurels in his controversy with Earl RUSSELL and in his conflict with the Danes, yet he must not be too sure of being equally triumphant in the struggle which he will presently have to engage in with the representatives of the people. The patience and loyalty of the masses, under the arbitrary sway of the Minister and during the recent war, have, it is said, made a deep impression on the mind of the Prussian monarch, and disposed him to desire earnestly to be reconciled with the nation. WILLIAM is weary, in fact, of the unseemly wrangle which he has been so long carrying on with the Lower Chamber, and is prepared to settle the matter by compromise if the Deputies will only make some concessions to him on the military question. This, it is generally understood, the majority of the Chamber are willing to do, but still there remains an obstacle in the way of reconciliation, which it may not be very easy to remove. Though the representatives are as anxious to have the differences at issue between them and the crown set at rest as His Majesty himself, and though they are ready to respond to the amicable advances of the King by making the required concessions, yet they are determined to enter into no peace with, to put no trust in, VON BISMARK, and therefore the Minister-President must be sacrificed, or there can be no compromise. Now the difficulty is, that WILLIAM is almost as little disposed to immolate his Premier as the Premier is to be immolated. If the Chamber persists, indeed, in making the dismissal of the obnoxious Minister a *sine qua non*, the King may ultimately yield, even on this point, to the importunity of the Deputies; but he certainly will not consent to do so till it has been demonstrated that his favorite's retention of office is incompatible with the quiet and well-being of the country.

Perhaps, however, the indiscretion of VON BISMARK may bring about a solution of the difficulty. Though his late successes in diplomacy and war have unquestionably added to his influence over the King, and though all that influence will undoubtedly be used to strengthen his position, and prolong his tenure of power, yet it is evident that, as WILLIAM desires a compromise, the insolence, the insults, the outrages, of the Premier cannot be repeated in the approaching session of the Lower Chamber. Either the Minister must adopt a new policy in accordance with the views of his master, and calculated to conciliate the Deputies, or he must resign, and give place to a statesman who will be willing to carry out the conciliatory measures of the monarch, to annul the arbitrary enactments of his predecessor, and to govern in obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution. But it is not at all probable that a man of VON BISMARK's temperament will consent to adopt the new views of his sovereign, and to succumb to his old antagonists in the Lower Chamber; so he will have no other alternative than to retire, and thus the obstacle in the way of the reconciliation of the monarch and the nation will be at once removed—all danger of collision between the crown and the Chamber obviated, and the anticipated difficulty conclusively solved.

Japan.

The expedition of the combined Powers to open the passage to the Inland Sea, has proved successful. On the 5th of September the fleet appeared off Simonosaki, and immediately commenced an attack on the Prince of NAGATO's forts, two of which were destroyed before evening. Next day, at dawn, the attack was renewed, and a storming party having been landed from the ships, several of the other forts were quickly carried. This so intimidated the Prince that, shortly after the revival of the conflict on the third morning, he dispatched one of the Japanese envoys who had been in England, with a flag of truce to the assailants, tendered his submission, and begged a cessation of hostilities. The request was granted on condition that the Daimio would assent to the terms of the victors, and thus the attack was brought to a close. The loss sustained by the allied fleet did not exceed 100 killed and wounded, but its loss would not have been so trifling, nor its conquest so easy, had NAGATO been supported by his brother Daimio, the Prince of KOKURA, who rules over the country on the southern side of the strait.

Unfortunately, however, for the Japanese, those rival feudatories were then at enmity with each other, and KOKURA, so far from being disposed to coöperate with NAGATO, actually pressed the Europeans to allow him to complete the defeat and humiliation of his foe. This pleasure was denied him, yet he rendered very essential service to the strangers, and contributed materially to their success by keeping the guns of his forts silent, while they were bombarding the strongholds on the northern shore. The conduct of Prince KOKURA in this matter tends to demonstrate how feeble is the control which the Japanese Government can exercise over the great nobles, since even in defence of a sea that exposes to hostile attack the most vulnerable parts of the empire, it could not compel or induce those two Daimios to act together.

The conditions, by assenting to which NAGATO has averted utter destruction from himself and his capital, are: That in future the ships of all countries passing through the Straits of Simonosaki shall be treated in a friendly manner, and allowed to purchase coal, provisions, and all other necessaries; that no new forts shall be built, or old forts repaired, facing the strait, nor shall guns be mounted thereon; and that a ransom shall be paid to the victors by the Prince in consideration of the town of Simonosaki not having been burned, as well as all the expenses incurred by the Powers in fitting out the expedition.

Well, the condition which stipulates for the hospitable treatment of ships navigating the straits, and that which forbids the building of new forts, or the repairing of old ones, &c., and that which imposes the cost of the expedition on NAGATO, are all very proper, of course, and call for no comment; but the first clause of the last article of the convention is rather remarkable, and indicates that its framers harbored very peculiar ideas touching the ethics of war. It is commonly held that all wanton cruelty in war is wicked and odious to civilization. Yet here we have the representatives of the foremost Powers of Christendom coolly binding the vanquished Daimio to pay a pecuniary equivalent to the victors, because, forsooth, they did not destroy a town inhabited by thousands of innocent men, women and children, who had no more to do with obstructing the entrance to the Inland Sea than the denizens of Timbuctoo.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

It was stated in the press telegram of Tuesday, that Hon. JOSEPH HOLT had declined the appointment of Attorney-General, in the place of Mr. BATES, resigned. The report that Hon. JAMES SPEED, of Kentucky, has been tendered the office, is to-day confirmed by reliable authority. It is believed he will accept.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Up to this evening, probably not more than one-fifth of the Members of Congress have arrived here. These include some from the most distant States. There is, however, no doubt there will be a quorum present in both Houses of Congress on Monday, the larger number being now on their way to Washington.

THE MESSAGE.

The Message of President LINCOLN was fully considered in an extra Cabinet Council to-day. The usual caution is observed to prevent a premature exposure of its contents.

THE REPORTS.

So far only the reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General have been printed.

PENSIONS FOR SAILORS.

At present soldiers who have been severely maimed have an advantage in respect to pensions over sailors who similarly suffer, and therefore one of the measures of the approaching session of Congress will provide a remedy for this manifest injustice or oversight in legislation.

THE NEW MAIL FACILITIES.

The new arrangements, perfecting the connections and rendering the entire mail service, North and West, more certain than heretofore, and for two trains a day between Washington and New-York, in ten hours, will go into effect on the 19th inst.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. EARLY'S FORCES.

From reports which have reached this city there seems to be no doubt that some of the forces of Gen. EARLY have been sent to Richmond within the past week by way of Madison Court-house.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Important changes take place to-morrow, in the time-table of this road.

THE MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Mme. DEMOREST's *Mirror of Fashions*, for January, is out. It contains a large quantity of interesting reading matter, with the usual quota of standard information regarding the fashions.

Escape of Criminals.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 3.

WM. H. HANFORD, concerned in the abortion and death of HENRIETTA LELAND, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the case known as the Bridgeport Leland case, escaped the jail here to-day. It is supposed that an accessory unlocked the door and let him out.

GEORGE BROWN, another prisoner awaiting his trial for rape, also escaped.

Released Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3.

A gentleman who arrived from Annapolis to-night, says that 5,000 exchanged prisoners have already reached that place from Andersonville, and the paymasters are busy settling their arrearages. More arrivals are daily expected. Those who recently came up in the *Constitution* and *Carnac* are comparatively in good health.

The Ohio Presidential Vote.

The official figures of the vote of Ohio at the late Presidential election are as follows:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Lincoln's majority.
Home vote	224,008	195,811	28,197
Soldiers' vote	40,977	9,756	31,221
Total	264,985	205,567	59,418

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Mexican advices per the *Sacramento* say that on the 13th of November the French landed troops at Mazatlan and took formal possession of the town. The Governor of Mazatlan with his forces abandoned the palace the night previous, so that no resistance was offered to the landing of the French troops.

It is also reported that ALVAREZ had defeated an Imperial force marching on Acapulco.

Heavy and constant rains prevail throughout California, interrupting trade and travel.

Arrived, ship *Summerles*, from Cardiff.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 2.

The first excursion train of the Union Pacific Railroad started from Wyandotte, Kansas, the Eastern terminus of the line, last Monday, and ran through to Lawrence, thirty-eight miles. Much interest was manifested by the people of the border on the interesting occasion.

A Foreign Lady's View of the Conflict.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago you published a letter from a Southern lady signing herself "Albemarle," and in reading that letter, I experienced sentiments which were the result of many expressions of feeling, and opinions uttered by Southern ladies in my hearing. If, in the expression of them, I depart in the least from the strict boundaries of womanly amiability, I trust, Mr. Editor, you will suppress this letter, or, at least, expunge whatever appears to be tinged with partiality or injustice. In dealing with stern facts, impartial witnesses are almost always accused of illiberality or bias, I know; but in my case, I have no interest, aside from the Christian feeling of humanity. No local attachment to sway my judgment, and the conclusions I have arrived at, seem to me to be unavoidable to all dispassionate lookers-on.

The first thing that has struck me is, the continual and persistent appeal of Southern ladies, as well as politicians and leaders, for sympathy, forbearance, kindness and mercy.

The war upon their part seems to be conducted upon the assumption that a mighty injustice—not only politically, but socially, morally—had been done them. But I have never yet seen the assumption reduced to a statement of facts. The only approach to it is in the declaration that the North has invaded their territories, and it seems to me that the North did this in obedience to (and reluctantly) a defiant challenge, and under the pressure, not only of a monstrous threat, but in accordance with the instinct of self-preservation.

At the breaking out of the strife, I well remember, when the improvident leaders of the rebellion were intent on war, that a note of generous and earnest warning rang all through the North. Everywhere in the Free States conservatism and radicalism breathed the same portentous advice: "Why do you madly wish to shift the gauge of ideas to the dread issue of war? We cannot tamely submit to theft, spoliation, dismemberment, anarchy, without resistance, and resistance on our part will be the desolation and misery of invasion to you. War, if you thus insanely make it, will bring upon you the numerical superiority of the Free States; all the vitality and wondrous energy now flowing peacefully in channels of industry will be distorted into grim and determined carnage. We shudder at the results which will overtake you."

Am I not right in saying that this was the general expression of the Northern people, and am I not right in saying that the South replied with bravado, that it could not be overrun, that war was preferable to Union, and that as for the horrors of invasion, the money making and heterogeneous population of the Free States, if they presumed to oppose Southern violence, would be overcome by Southern armies, distracted by Northern mobs and finally subjugated by the joint efficacy of Southern chivalry and foreign interference. They foolishly proclaimed themselves a martial people by education and impulse, and boasted most vain-gloriously of physical and intellectual superiority, but never did their self-elected spokesmen and leaders once appeal to Northern patriotism or affection to correct any of the wrongs under which the South suffered. They asked no love, no sympathy, no fraternity, no equality. War was the mad word that rang through the Sunny States, and vengeance in blood the only idea that found lodgment, in the insane moment, among their councils. They chose deliberately and defiantly the dread arbitrament, and from that time to the present their record reveals the melancholy but not unexpected facts:

First—That instead of marching on to conquer they have been surrounded, pressed back, smitten with famine, routed on the field, driven from their strong-holds, and the torch that they themselves lighted has consumed their cities and fields of grain, and licked up with its insatiate tongues the wealth of mechanical industry that once made them prosperous.

Second—That upon the first dawning of the irrevocable and inevitable truth upon them that they were to be the sufferers for their own folly, they commenced the then-too-late policy of moral appeal. The devastation which was the unavoidable sequence of their appeal to arms against a powerful and virile Government was pointed to us as proof of Northern cruelty. See our people driven from their homes, they cried, behold our brothers slaughtered on the field, and our harbors closed to the world, while we suffer for the necessaries of life. Was ever barbarity like this witnessed, and we, too, of your own household?

Third—That while they continuously accuse the Government of inhumanity, for the infliction of consequences which reason and intelligence all over the world knew would be the concurrent results of their own acts, they themselves have gone on from inhumanity to fiendishness in steady progression.

BALZAC some where says, that woman is denied the power of logic. Perhaps, as a rule, this is true, but even a woman, not utterly lost in prejudice and passion, can surely see and understand the sophistry of two belligerent powers mutually waging war, and one of them, that does not scruple to call to its aid the savage and his tomahawk, the blood-hound and the torpedo, and who sends emissaries into a populous city to fire crowded hotels in the dead of night; who systematically heaps upon its prisoners the anguish of starvation, and denies to the sick and dying the common blessings of air and water—who has in the face of the nineteenth century dared to hoist the black flag and under its folds to massacre men after surrender, and first rob and then burn helpless coasting vessels—a belligerent, in a word, who has not scrupled to call to its aid the scalping-knife and poison, the ravisher, the midnight assassin and the incendiary, cries aloud that war in its most guarded conduct on the part of those who oppose it is a horrible, damnable cruelty, the like of which the world never saw. Surely, I say a woman, even, can see and detect the hypocracy of such logic.

Still this curious phase of character is all the more curious, when we reflect, that in hundreds of women, such as "Albemarle," it is *real* and honest. I have encountered them in the hospitals, and hotels, and their earnestness in behalf of the South, and to the confusion of common sense, assumes sometimes a grotesque indecency, which must, I think, be attributable to some malign, moral, or intellectual influence in Southern culture. Certainly, no other women that I have encountered in an extensive prilgrimage, ever disclose such bigotry of purpose, if I may be allowed that phrase.

It is the same in all the unfoldings of this dreadful war. When they assailed with shot and shell the little starved garrison at Sumter, it was called heroic and chivalrous, and the attempt of the Government to send provisions and help to the beleaguered stronghold, was denounced as a monstrous piece of aggressive impudence; and so all through, the planting of torpedoes and piles in their rivers and harbors is a clever defensive trick, but the attempt of the Government to close the harbor of Charleston was echoed through the world as the supremest piece of diabolism ever enacted on the planet.

The incursion of a band of robbers over the frontier to rob and murder in an innocent inland town is followed by a lawful attempt to arrest the perpetrators, whereupon they denounce the arrest as a before unheard-of breach of humanity, and the imprisonment of the desperadoes in the common jail would be another count against a fiendish Government.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that your correspondent, "Albemarle," thought the raid upon New-York just and proper, as a retaliatory war measure, in which innocent women and children at the many hotels were to be the victims; but if the incendiaries are caught and sentenced to be hung, they will doubtless produce commissions from JEFF. DAVIS, and demand immunity under the law of nations, and their failure to exact mercy from an outraged law will call forth a piteous wail from these enthusiastic Southern women, in which denunciation of the inhuman Government will, curiously enough, mingle with appeals for love, and charity, and Christian forbearance. A. C. W.

Roger A. Pryor Invited to Hang Himself.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the papers that the redoubtable poltroon and swaggering cavalier, ROGER A. PRYOR, has been consigned to the hospitalities of Fort Lafayette. Thinking that a little bit of history in connection with him may perish in oblivion, if not recorded, I seize the opportunity to give him the benefit of notoriety in your columns. So far as R. A. P. is concerned, his capture is of no more importance to the United States than any other rebel or grayback; but as he loves the highest acme of infamy, and aspires to the position of a Cataline among traitors, I am anxious to accommodate him. When the State of Virginia was trembling in the balance, and the conspirators were uncertain as to the result, (the people not yet being ripe for disunion,) R. A. P. was sent, or went of his own accord, to Charleston, for the purpose of hounding on the South Carolinians, and, in their highfalutin phraseology, "firing the Southern heart." The result was the firing on Fort Sumter, the inauguration of war, and the consequent secession of Virginia. On his return from Charleston, he made a speech at the depot in Wilmington, N. C., in which he boasted of his share in the infamous plot, and exhorted North Carolina to share the fate of her coterminous States. In the midst of his treasonable harangue he took the following oath: That as for him, (me,) "so help me God, I never will live under a Black Republican Government," speaking of and meaning the loyal Government of his country. As he is now being entertained at the expense of this same Government, he is invited to make good his traitorous oath, and hang himself as speedily as possible.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fifth-Avenue Odors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the stench that pervaded the atmosphere was so fetid, stifling and nauseous, that it made me sick at my stomach, while walking up Fifth-avenue, and the nausea continued some time after I reached my home. A lady who accompanied me was affected in the same manner. Almost every evening we have in our Ward, (Eighteenth,) the same sickening odor, proceeding from the gas-houses; more powerful when the wind is strong.

Cannot something be done to put a stop to this intolerable smell, so horribly disagreeable and, I am satisfied, so very unhealthy? Please call attention to it again, and oblige

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

Suits Against Stock Brokers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your money article on the 28th ult. and again on the 30th, you notice the trial of a case at the Kings County Circuit last Friday, GEORGE W. MORGAN *vs.* JAUDONS. If the matter is of importance it may be well that it should be properly stated. We were defendant's counsel. The action was brought to recover from them about $2,500 held by them as margin on 300 shares of stock which they were to carry for him. A panic in the stock market set in April 15; his stocks depreciated below the margin, which was exhausted on the 18th, when he called at their office, and they informed him of the fact and notified him that he must make it good the next day or they would sell his stocks. He failed to comply with their request, and they sold his stock the next day, leaving him considerably in their debt.

Mr. MORGAN brought his suit in Kings County to get the benefit of the ruling of the court in that district in the case of "Brass *vs.* White," which is in substance as that between broker and customer, a sale at the Stock Board is not valid at law, but that the sale must be at public auction with certain formalities.

MORGAN *vs.* JAUDONS was tried twice—first in October before Judge BROWN and a jury, when the jury being unable to agree were discharged; and last Friday before Judge LOTT and a jury, when a verdict was rendered for plaintiffs. In his charge to the jury Judge BROWN said:

"Defendants owned the property as trustees for Mr. MORGAN, and were bound to deal with it as such; they had no right to sacrifice the property. They were also bound to sell at a time and place accessible to MORGAN, so that he could attend. It must be a public sale. If defendants sold in violation of the contract, plaintiff had two remedies," &c.

Judge LOTT said, in his charge to the jury:

"Did the defendants give the plaintiff a reasonable notice? The jury are the judges of this question. *If the notice was a reasonable one, they had a right to sell at the board.*"

In the course of an hour the jury returned into court and stated that they could not agree upon a verdict. Upon being informed of the point on which they differed, the court further instructed them:

"That the plaintiff had all day of the 19th to make good his margin, and that in deciding upon the reasonableness of the notice they should not consider any evidence that had been given about the customs of brokers in this respect."

To this we took an exception, and we also took exceptions to the Judge's ruling upon several other propositions of law that we made in the course of the trial, which will probably be argued before Judge LOTT next month, when they will, no doubt, receive further consideration at his hands. One of them is, "That the customer is bound to inform himself of the customs of brokers."

It will be seen from this that sales at the Stock Board are held valid, *where the dealer is acquainted with the custom of brokers.* Mr. MORGAN admitted that he knew if he did not make his margin good, his stocks would be *sold at the board.*

The brokers can establish any *reasonable customs* they *choose*, and they will enter into and form a part of the contract between them and their dealers; but they should perhaps notify their customers of them at the time they begin their dealings. This may be done by printing them at the head of the receipts they give for margins, or by a verbal statement at the time. One notification will answer for all subsequent dealing.

We do not see anything very dangerous to brokers in the case of MORGAN against JAUDONS, and we feel very confident of an ultimate reversal.

GENETS & GOEPP,
Counselors-at-Law, No. 137 Broadway.

The Enrollment Lists.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that you are calling attention to the recent orders of Gen. FRY, relating to the correction of the enrollment lists in New-York. As this is a matter of great public importance, I wish to say that this order refers not only to New-York, but to every district and sub-district in the United States. There are over 12,000 sub-districts under the supervision of Provost-Marshals, and it appears almost impossible to make the lists correct unless the people will coöperate with the officers appointed by the Government for the purpose of obtaining a roll of the names of all parties liable to perform military duty as provided for by the Conscription Act and its various amendments. The opportunity is now afforded every man in the country who may know of any error in the enrollment lists, whether relating to himself or his neighbors, to come forward and have it corrected. If, after this invitation, errors shall still be found to exist, they must, of necessity, be the fault of the people themselves; and we should hear no more complaints of imperfect or excessive enrollments in the future. The officers have undoubtedly endeavored to perform their duties to the best of their abilities, and have made out lists which, under the circumstances, are, as far as can be ascertained, remarkably correct, and if the people, who are particularly interested, refuse or neglect to assist in the correction of any errors which may have accidentally occurred, they will have none to blame but themselves, if, in the event of another call for troops, the quotas of wards or townships should prove to be excessive, or names improperly enrolled or omitted. As there appears to be a great amount of ignorance amongst the people as to how claims for exemption should be made, of what would be sufficient grounds for exemption, I propose to furnish a few hints upon that subject for the benefit of your readers.

It will be noticed that besides calling upon the people to supply any names accidentally omitted, Gen. FRY requests any persons who may be improperly enrolled, or who know of names upon the lists of those not properly subject to perform military duty, to have such names removed from the lists at the earliest moment practicable. In this connection I would suggest that a committee appointed in each Ward or Township to look up such cases, and to correct the lists, would be much the most effective plan. Let this committee not undertake to decide upon any case, but in connection with the enrolling officer of such Township or Ward, revise carefully the lists, and present the results of their investigations to the Board of Enrollment of the district for its action. In all cases in which names are omitted, the enrolling officer would have authority to add them, and upon his certificate such names would undoubtedly be added to the original list. In all cases of names to be stricken off the lists, the certificate of the enrolling officer would be of value, and in some cases would be all that was necessary. The large majority of such claims, moreover, must be made personally to the Board of Enrollment of the district in which the party applying for exemption resides.

Names can be stricken off for the following causes, viz.:

1. *Alienage.*—For this the applicant must produce the affidavits of two respectable citizens of the Ward or Township, in addition to his own testimony, sworn to before a person authorized to administer oaths, that he is not a citizen, has never declared his intentions to become one, has never voted or attempted to vote, and has never held any public office within the United States. To this must be attached a five cent revenue stamp. It would be well to add that in this, as well as in all other claims for exemption, any fraud or perjury not only completely nullifies the claim, but renders the parties so offending liable to very heavy fine and imprisonment.

2. "*Non-Residence.*"—Requires the affidavits of the party applying, and two respectable citizens, heads of families, residing in the same ward and township with the principal, as to the facts of the case, and also the certificate of the Provost-Marshal in whose district the party resides, that he is properly enrolled and liable to draft in that district. These must also have the five cent revenue stamp attached.

3. "*Over or Under Age.*"—Affidavits of party applying and two respectable citizens as to the fact, and the family record, if it can be obtained, together with such other evidence as can be furnished.

4. "*Permanent physical disability of such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the law and regulations.*"—It is not intended by this that all cases of disability shall be taken from the lists, but only such as are permanently and clearly or "manifestly" disabled in the sense in which that term is explained by the regulations. Such cases as the loss of a limb, loss of *all* the teeth of one jaw, loss of sight of *right* eye, *entire* loss of forefinger or thumb of *right* hand, epilepsy, insanity, hernia and some others of like character are exempt, but in cases where there is any reasonable doubt as to the performance or "manifest" character of the disability, it would be useless for any party to waste time to seek to obtain exemption. In fact it may be said that, in nine cases out of ten, where the applicant for exemption is not positive as to his disability being both "manifest" and "permanent," he will not be exempted. If the case is thus clear, the Surgeon of the Board can decide almost instantly as to its character, and there will be no difficulty whatever in having the name removed from the rolls. No Surgeon is allowed to use his own discretion as to such matters, but is guided entirely by paragraph 85, Revised Regulations, Pro. Mar. General Bureau. This paragraph can be published, if desired. It may be well to add that paragraph 88 provides as follows:

"No certificate of a physician or surgeon is to be received in support of any point in the claim of drafted men for exemption for military service, *unless the facts and statements therein set forth are affirmed or sworn to before a person authorized by law to administer oaths.*"

I would also state, that because the family physician of an enrolled man certifies that he considers him unfit for military service, it does not follow that the Board of Enrollment will exempt him, as the board is bound by specific instructions, and has only to carry out the orders and explanations thereof that may be received from Washington. Paragraph No. 89 specifies as follows:

"Persons claiming exemption from enrollment must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption. They will be enrolled when the proof of their exemption is not clear and conclusive."

5. "Having served in the military or naval service of the United States for two years during the present war, and having been honorably discharged." The certificate of discharge and affidavit of party applying will usually be sufficient.

These are all the causes specified, but others might be found, and the board must decide them. As an instance, names of parties are enrolled, in which such persons have died since enrolment. In such instances, proper certificates would accomplish the removal of the name. Some have volunteered since since the names were taken, and there are other cases of improper enrollment, all of which can be rectified if people will only take the trouble to look after them in the proper spirit.

There is probably some important points omitted in this communication, but I trust I have said enough to start the people upon the right track; and I do hope, for their own interests, if not for the interest of the Government, that they will see to it that this most important matter shall be attended to, promptly and thoroughly. If I can give any further information upon this subject, I shall be happy to do so.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

HOSPITAL SCENES.

How the Soldiers Are Buried—How Their Remains May be Recovered.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, Nov. 17, 1864.

BURYING THE DEAD.

When a soldier dies, his body is washed, enshrouded in a clean shirt and drawers, and with naked hands and feet, is carried on a stretcher by the nurses to the dead-house and put in a plain, red coffin. The soldier's name, company and regiment are painted on the under side of the coffin lid, to identify the deceased in case of exhuming. At the hour appointed, the escort, drum corps, dead-cart, pall-bearers, and the Chaplain, all being assembled, the funeral begins by placing the encoffined dead in the cart, each one receiving the regular dead salute of a three-fold rapping of the drums and the shouldering and presenting of arms by the escort. We usually take five at a load, all covered over with the glorious old flag they died to honor and defend. All ready, with a slow step, graced with the solemn notes of the "Dead March," of fife and drum, we march to the graveyard, and with solemn silence consign them to the tomb.

We usually bury eight or ten at once—sometimes not more than five. When the last coffin is let down, all baring their heads, the Chaplain reads an appropriate passage of Scripture, makes a few remarks, often speaking of the dying words and requests of the deceased, and closes with prayer—and the escort, having fired three vollies over their graves, we leave them.

Retiring, the band plays a lively, patriotic air, and the solemn scene is all over, usually without a tear being shed, except when a relative is present.

The graveyard at Hampton, where all the soldiers who have died in Divisions 1, 2 and 4, of this General Hospital, now contains some 1,600 graves, is kept very neat and clean. A neat head-board, with the name, company and regiment of each soldier, and the date of his death, marks the spot where his mortal remains lie.

EXHUMING THE DEAD.

For the information of friends at home, we state that, to exhume a body, you must get a metallic case and a *permit* from Dr. E. McCLELLAN, Surgeon in charge, which can be done by applying by letter at his office here, if you don't wish to come down, and he will have the body exhumed and sent home by Adams' Express Company. The cost of case and exhuming is $30; or, you can write to the Express Company at Fortress Monroe, and they will exhume the body and send it wherever desired. A great many bodies have been taken up this Fall. They go away daily, but not half as fast as we put them there. Such a grave-yard presents a solemn sight. Here lie the old, the young, the educated, the rich and the poor patriotic soldiers. The father recently exhumed the remains of his son, who left a fortune of $50,000, but who sacrificed his life for his country.

Preparations are making to neatly inclose this large depository of the patriotic dead. A. S. B.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Electricity Applied by Dr. Chamberlain, No. 50 Bond-st., for the cure of acute and chronic diseases.

DIED

NIDDS.—On Friday evening, Dec. 2, RUSSELL C. NIDDS, son of Mary Ann and the late Wm. Nidds, in the 25th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 4th inst., at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

PORTER.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 3, after a lingering illness, which was borne with Christian resignation and fortitude, Mrs. ANN, wife of Mr. John V. Porter, aged 34 years 1 month and 7 days.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, Dec. 5, 1864, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in the Hanson-place M. E. Church. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

POST.—On Friday, Dec. 2, JNO. A. POST, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house, at 10 o'clock, and at the Reformed Dutch Church, Passaic, at 10½ o'clock, on Monday, Dec. 5, 1864, without further notice. The cars leave foot of Chambers-st., 9:15 A. M.

SUYDAM.—At Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 2, Miss ABBY SUYDAM.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Astoria, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, Dec. 5, without further notice. Steamer *Meteor* leaves Peck-slip at 11:15 A. M.; returning, leaves Astoria at 1:30 P. M.

SCHOONMAKER.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 3, GERTRUDE SCHOONMAKER, relict of James Schoonmaker, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the house of her son-in-law, Wm. C. Fowler, No. 34 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCOFIELD.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 3, of scarlet fever, PERCY ANDREWS, only son of Samuel L. and Hannah Scofield, aged 9 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 330 East 30th-st., on Monday, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

STEELE.—In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 27, WILLIAM P. STEELE, aged 47 years, 6 months and 23 days.

His remains were taken to Lancaster County, Penn., for interment.

VAIL.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 3, JACOB VAIL, of the firm of Wilson & Vail.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, at Plainfield, on Monday, Dec. 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The train leaves pier No. 2, North River, at 12 M.

WARD.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 3, 1864, Mrs. ANN R., widow of Elijah F. Ward, in the 65th year of her age. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

HURRAH FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

50,000 Children's Books at your price.
50,000 Photographic Albums, magnificent, at our price.
100,000 Young and Old Men's Books, at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

BANKRUPT LAW.

All persons interested in the passage of the BANKRUPT LAW are requested to call on, or address ORLANDO L. STEWART, Assistant District-Attorney, at his office, No. 271 Broadway.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,

New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS

of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FOR CHOICE OF PURSUITS, PHYSICAL and Intellectual Culture, Labor, Mental and Manual, Human Faces, "The Mad-House," Varieties of Character, Idiocy, Insanity—Causes and Cure. See Dec. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CLUB.—AT A meeting of the above Club, held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at the Bleecker Building, Mr. WILLIAM P. BENSEL was unanimously nominated for Alderman of the 5th Aldermanic District.

JAMES WEBB, President.
ELLISON HURD, Secretary.

SPRING HORSES, CHILDREN'S CARriages, made and repaired; also, gigs altered to perambulators, at No. 130 East 26th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION—FIFTH DISTRICT.

FOR ALDERMAN,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Chairman.
CHARLES J. HOLDER, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REGULAR UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District,
JAMES GREGORY.
For Councilman of the Sixth Senatorial District,
GEORGE McGRATH,
RALPH OGLE,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
THOMAS LEVY,
MICHAEL SMITH,
ISAAC G. SEIXAS.
For School Commissioner,
ORLANDO P. SMITH.
For School Trustee,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.

The above-named nominations have been made, indorsed and ratified by the following Democratic organizations in the Ward, viz.: THE SIXTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—GEO. STEVENSON, President; WM. H. SMITH, Vice-President; E. W. SPAULDING, Secretary. THE SIXTEENTH WARD NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.—JOHN ROGERS, President; A. B. COSGROVE, Vice-President; THOS. LYMAN, Secretary. THE SIXTEENTH WARD (German) DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—JOHN GREMER, President; W. SHUTT, Vice-President; G. GOLLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Nominations without distinction of party.
For Alderman, 15th District,
MARSHALL VOUGHT.
(Also adopted by the Regular Tammany, the McKeon, the German Democratic, the Republican, and the Constitutional Union organizations.)
For Councilmen—7th District, (12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards,)
CHAS. N. DECKER, WM. WALTER PHELPS,
GEORGE H. ROSS, JOHN W. BOCKHORN,
STEPHEN G. SEARLS, BROWNLEE BENSEL.
For School Commissioner—8th District, (20th and 21st Wards,)
JAMES M. McLEAN.
For School Trustee, 21st Ward,
BENJ. B. ATTERBURY.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the New-York DEMOCRATIC (McKeon) ALDERMANIC CONVENTION, held at corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., on Saturday evening, 3d inst., Mr. Michael Larkin appeared before the convention and withdrew from the canvass by consent of the delegates of the convection, TO SAVE THE ALDERMANIC DISTRICT AND TO ELECT A DEMOCRATIC ALDERMAN REPRESENTATIVE.

The convention then unanimously indorsed LEWIS R. RYERS, Esq.

BERNARD SMITH, Chairman.
B. CREGAN, Secretary.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The nomination of FRANCIS R. TILLOU for Alderman in the Third Aldermanic District, is not declined by him, as has been asserted. He is yet a candidate, and will continue so until after the election.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 813 BROADWAY, Dec. 3, 1864.

Hon. FRANCIS R. TILLOU, the regular and ONLY candidate nominated by the Nominating Committee of the Third Aldermanic District, will receive the support and influence of the association. N. SANDS.

SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT—MOZART Hall nomination for School Commissioner, JAMES MONTEITH.

B. F. FAIRCHILD, 22d Ward, Chairman.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION,
TAMMANY AND MOZART.
FOR ALDERMAN,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Hon. D. V. FREEMAN, Chairman of Joint Convention.
BENJAMIN F. BOGERT, Secretary of Joint Convention.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN:
LEWIS R. RYERS.
JOHN T. MILLS,
Chairman of Convention.
E. WASHINGTON TAYLOR, Sec.

UNION NOMINATION.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

SEVENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.

For School Trustee,
WILLIAM H. THRALL.
WILLIAM G. TWAY, Chairman.
GEORGE TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

At an adjourned meeting of the Union Convention of the Fifth Aldermanic District, held at No. 185 Spring-st., on Thursday evening, Dec. 1,

MR. ALEXANDER H. KEECH

was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Alderman.

ROBT. R. CARPENTER, Chairman.
JOHN RILEY, Secretary.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

REGULAR TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. BARNEY.
R. C. McINTIRE, Chairman.
JOHN HASSETT, Secretary.

THIRD SCHOOL DISTRICT, (IXTH AND XVITH WARDS,)

UNION NOMINATION.
For School Commissioner, JAMES W. FARR.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, Chairman.
ALANSON H. SCUDDER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
ALEXANDER BRANDON.

CITIZENS' NOMINATION.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—XXTH WARD.
For Alderman—JONATHAN MYERS.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

For Alderman of the 15th District, (21st Ward,)
EDWARD C. JOHNSON.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOURTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT—SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XIITH, XIXTH, XXTH, XXIST AND XXIID WARDS.
For Councilmen.
MOSES E. CRASTO,
FRANCIS A. THOMAS,
AUSTIN A. FULLER,
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS,
JOHN W. BOCKHORN,
STEPHEN ROBERTS.

TWELFTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of this association, held at Washington Hall, Harlem, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, 1864, Mr. WILLIAM B. HARRISON, the candidate of the association for Alderman of the 12th Ward, formally asked leave to withdraw from the canvass, and moved that Mr. BARTON W. VAN VOORHIS be substituted in his stead. Mr. Van Voorhis was thereupon nominated by acclamation, as the candidate for Alderman of the 12th Ward.

ABRM. R. VAN NEST, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Secretary.

DR. J. W. SPOOR,

Celebrated Medical Electrician, has opened an office in the Madison-square Hotel, corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Dr. SPOOR applies electricity on the most scientific principles yet discovered, by which he is able, through his superior facilities, in the use of the most celebrated Galvanometory and Electro-Magnetic machines to cure all curable diseases more easily, more effectually and in less time than by any other system of practice. Call and see. Consultation free.

UNION NOMINATIONS

For Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District,
9th, 15th, 16th and 18th wards,
WILLIAM H. HOUSNER,
J. WILSON GREEN,
ABRAHAM LENT,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON,
GEORGE M. VAN NORT.

NINTH WARD.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,

Nominated by the following organizations:

Citizens' Association,	Draper Union,
Mozart Democracy,	Constitutional Union,
Tax Payers' Association,	True Democracy.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

For Alderman, XXD WARD,
JAMES E. COULTER.
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
President XXIId Ward Union Association.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary.

TO THE "CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION" OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, citizens and tax-payers of the Sixteenth Ward, representing, individually, Republicans and Democrats, fully realizing the importance of selecting capable and experienced citizens to represent us in our local Legislature, would respectfully but earnestly recommend for your consideration and indorsement, for Alderman of this District,

LEWIS R. RYERS, Esq.,

the present incumbent; believing sincerely that he has been a faithful, honest and valuable representative, every way worthy the confidence and support of the tax-payers and citizens of the Ward, without regard to party.

Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, J. D. BIRD,
I. B. COHEN, A. HAVEMEYER,
LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, (firm of Phillips & Oakley,) Coal Dealers, foot 20th-st., North River.
DOWNS & MERRIFIELD, Gas-meter Manufacturers, Nos. 512, 514, 516 West 22d-st.
WORTENDYKE & HOPPER, Ice Dealers, No. 273 West 17th-st.
J. & T. MELENFY, Grocers, No. 155 8th-av.
R. A. WILLIAMS, Merchant, No. 187 8th-av.
A. & W. CHAPIN, Lumber Dealer, foot of 23d-st., N. R.
THOMAS BELL, Lumber Dealer, foot of 23d-st., N. R.
JOHN P. BELL, Lumber Dealer, foot of 23d-st., N. R.
LEWIS MILLER, Grocer, No. 181 9th-av.
L. A. ROSENMILLER, M. D., No. 172 8th-av.
DOHMAN & PIEPHA, Kindling Wood, 11th-av. and 24th-st.
WILLIAM BROWN, Builder, No. 261 West 18th-st.
J. H. McBRIDE, Merchant, No. 513 West 22d-st.
B. B. MERRILL, Merchant, No. 190 West 18th-st.
WM. JOHNSON, Builder, No. 204 West 19th-st.
KNIFFEN & BRO., Crockery, No. 171 8th-av.
Dr. J. GILBERT, No. 196 West 18th-st.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at headquarters, No. 348 4th-st., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock.

ABM. LENT.
T. B. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER Seventh District—XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, JAMES MONTEITH, late Principal of Ward School No. 17, West 47th-st. B. FROST, Chairman.
WM. ALLEN, Secretary.

SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT—NEW-York Democratic (McKeon) Organization for School Commissioner, JAMES MONTEITH.
THOMAS McSPEDON, 19th Ward, Chairman.

REGULAR NOMINEE OF UNION ASSOCIATION of Ninth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward. For Alderman, JACOB A. CONOVER.
W. V. ALEXANDER, President.
C. A. CLARK, F. B. NORTHUP. } Secretaries.

SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT—VAN Voorhies Association of the XIIth Ward, for School Commissioner, JAMES MONTEITH.
CONRAD SWACKHAMER, Chairman.

TWELFTH WARD GERMAN ORGANIZATION.—For School Commissioner, Seventh School District, JAMES MONTEITH. ANDREW SMITH, Chairman.

UNION AND CITIZENS' NOMINATION—First Councilmanic District, ROBERT B. HILL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SPIRITUAL WORLD.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver a discourse upon the above subject, on SUNDAY evening, in the Church of the New Jerusalem, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. Rev. D. H. LEE will supply the desk SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—WASHINGTON HALL, CORNER OF 18th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Mr. WALKER, of Newark, N. J. Afternoon at 3 by Mr. WITH, of Bridgworth, England.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—9th-av. and 28th-st. Sunday Evening services at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sermons on the first Sundays of the month on the Book of Common Prayer.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED THIS EVENING before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., by Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., SUNDAY. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

END OF THE WORLD.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The time and manner of the end of the world.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, corner Madison and Catherine sts., on SABBATH, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner Madison and Governeur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends are invited. All seats free.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING, Irving Hall, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock. The managers of the New-York Sunday School Union, invite all interested in the 70,000 neglected children of our city to be present. Addresses by Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Rev. H. Ganse, D. D., Rev Mr. Belton, W. E. Dodge, Esq. Singing by a choir of 300 Mission children.

WEST 44TH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 9th and 10th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. W. FREELAND, LL. D., of Houston-st. Church, at 10½ in the morning; by Rev. JAMES HARPER, of 7th av. Church, at 3 in the afternoon, and by Rev. HUGH H. BLAIR, of Charles-st. Church, at 7½ in the evening. Collection will be taken up to assist in paying for recent repairs on the church. The public are earnestly invited to attend.

REV. JOHN MORGAN WILL PREACH in behalf of St. Philip's Colored Church, which was occupied by U. S. soldiers during the July riots, and the interior seriously mutilated, on SUNDAY EVENING, in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., at 7½ o'clock. The friends of this object are invited to attend.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. P. CHURCH.—DIVINE service on SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Rev. H. A. HUBBELL, Pastor, will preach on both occasions. Subject in the morning—*The Beauty of God Granted to his Worshippers.* Evening—*Jonah in a Storm at Sea.* Prayer services after sermons in the evening. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

REV. J. L. HODGE, D. D., OF BROOKLYN, will preach for the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, Broadway and 47th-st., SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A course of sermons will be preached in the same place, Sunday afternoons and evenings, by the different pastors in the city, commencing the second Sunday in December.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—W. W. EVARTS, D. D., of Chicago, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, Dec. 4, and the pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, will preach at 7½ P. M., the second sermon to young men on the Book of Proverbs. Subject—*Temptations of Sinful Pleasures.*

REV. F. L. H. WILLIS WILL SPEAK at the First Spiritualist Free Church, at Ebbitt Hall, North 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, THIS MORNING and EVENING. Subjects—*Are they not all Ministering Spirits—The Worshipping of Angels.* Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS will speak at the same place on the 11th inst. Seats free.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, (Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary.) Preaching by Rev. J. B. C. BAUBIER every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening service on THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject of the morning's discourse—*Church Music.* Strangers are invited and will be supplied with seats.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister.—Regular services A. M. and P. M. Discourses on the most instructive and interesting subjects. Morning, *On the Life of Christ;* Evening, *On the Parables of Christ, etc.*

REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., WILL preach in the First U. P. Church of Hoboken, N. J., on SUNDAY WEEK, the 11th inst, at 3 o'clock; and lecture on the evenings of the 12th and 13th, of which notice will be published in the New-York *Times* and *Tribune.*

"NECESSITIES OF THE CREEDS"—A fraternal word to the Christian Commission. Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

STRONG-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn.—On SUNDAY, 4th inst., preaching in the Morning by Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, of Calvary Church, New-York. Communion service in the Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Missionary Concert in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

RIGHT REV. J. C. TALBOT, D. D., BISHOP of the Northwest, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner East 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach in the MORNING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers provided with seats.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURREY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the Great Life theme, and the Coming and Kingdom of Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrims in the House of the Interpreters.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AT THE LAIGHT ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick-sts., (St. John's Park,) services on the 4th inst.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT McGONAGAL; subject at 10½ A. M., *Keeping Vows to God;* at 7½ P. M., *God in American History.*

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel-sts.; Rev. S. T. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY, Dec. 4th, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cheerfully provided with seats.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL preach at the Bedford-street Baptist Church, near Carmine, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Believer's Baptism will be administered after the morning sermon.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney st.—Rev. WM. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av. and East 30th-st.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the evening, and Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., in the morning.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D.D., will preach to young men in his church West 18th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject "*True Manhood—The Divine Ideal of.*"

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 4th instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

PROF. MATTESON WILL PREACH ON *The Future of Our Country, as Foreshadowed by History and Revelation,* on SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Church 41st-st., near 6th-av. Public generally invited, and strangers made welcome.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KELLER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M.; seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

A SALVATION MEETING—THE REV. B. T. ROBERTS, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach in the Hall, corner of Hudson and Christopher sts., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Love-feast at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Dr. DYER in the AFTERNOON.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place. Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach on SUNDAY evening. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF SERMONS on the Holy Scriptures will be preached this (SUNDAY) evening, in the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., near 6th-av., by Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D. Subject—*Inspiration.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

RT. REV. BISHOP TALBOT WILL preach SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., and present the results of his late tour through the territories. Services commence at 3½ o'clock.

THE MORAL POLICE FRATERNITY will hold their fifteenth monthly meeting at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Mr. A. J. Davis will lecture in the evening at 7½. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN S. DAVENPORT.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH of the Redemption, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. E. G. DICKSON, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D.D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANNE'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY, the Rector will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 7½ P.M.

REV. DR. WEST, OF BROOKLYN, WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. Potts) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION—in 31st st., near 2d-av.—The new Rector, Rev. B. C. HUNTINGTON, will enter on his duties on SUNDAY, Dec. 4, with appropriate services morning and evening.

BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE—WILL BE THE subject of the Sunday evening lecture by Rev. C. C. GOSS, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the church on Grand-st., one block east of Broadway.

REV. SIDNEY A. CORBY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and [illegible]-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. C. S. PERKINS WILL PREACH IN the Free Baptist Church, [illegible]-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY at [illegible] A. M. and 2 P. M. Sunday School at [illegible] A.M. and 2 P. M.

THE REBEL RAIDERS IN CANADA.

A Curious and Impudent Application.

The Montreal *Gazette* publishes the following documents, which tell their own story:

PETITION TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck:

The petition of the undersigned, Bennett H. Young, Samuel Eugene Lackey, Squire Turner Tevis, Alamanda Pope Bruce, Charles Moore Swager, George Scott, Caleb McDowell Wallace, James Alexander Doty, Joseph McGrorty, Samuel Simpson Gregg, Dudley Moore, Thomas Brondson Collins, Marcus Spurr, and William H. Hutchinson, all citizens of the Confederate States of America, and officers or soldiers in the army of the said Confederate States, now confined in the common jail of the District of Montreal, on application from the Government of the United States of America, for their extradition.

Respectfully Sheweth:

That your petitioners are charged with having committed divers crimes at St Alban's, in the State of Vermont, on the 19th day of October last, and that the said Government of the United States, as your petitioners have been given to understand, have demanded of your Excellency the extradition of your petitioners by reason thereof.

That, in fact, whatever acts were done by your petitioners at St. Alban's aforesaid, on the said day, were so done under the orders of Lieut. BENNETT H. YOUNG, one of your petitioners, holding a Commission from the said Confederate States, and under direct instructions to that effect from the said Government. That the said enterprise was planned, undertaken and partially carried out in retaliation for the atrocities committed by Federal officers and soldiers in the said Confederate States that it was not organized in Canada; that it was conducted without any breach of the neutrality laws of Great Britain or of Canada, and that the object of it was the sacking and burning of the principal banks and public buildings in the said town of St. Alban's; but without injury to women or children, or to unresisting unarmed citizens.

That your petitioners were unexpectedly compelled to take refuge in Canada, which did not form any part of their plan of operations; but that, in so doing, they believed that they became entitled to that protection which is accorded under the law of nations to belligerents taking refuge in neutral territory.

That notwithstanding such reasonable expectation, your petitioners have been imprisoned upon charges of robbery, murder and attempt to murder; that the evidence for the prosecution has been closed on one of the said charges, and your petitioners put upon their defence; and that your petitioners have been allowed till the 13th December next to procure testimony for such defence.

That the best evidence attainable and requisite for the defence of your petitioners, can only be procured at Richmond, in the said Confederate States, but that the communication with Richmond is interdicted by the Federal Government, and can only be obtained by penetrating the Federal lines, which is both hazardous and uncertain, and that in fact it is stated by Federal newspapers, and is probably true, that one of the messengers already sent for that purpose by your petitioners, has been arrested by the Federal Government.

That under these circumstances your petitioners throw themselves upon your Excellency's humanity and indulgence, believing that neither your Excellency nor the Government of Great Britain would desire the extradition of your Petitioners, which would result in certain death to them, unless such extradition is imperatively demanded by the conventional relations of Great Britain and the United States, and by the statutes passed in that behalf; but that your petitioners desire no other interference on their behalf, than such assistance as may lawfully be afforded them in their attempt to procure from Richmond aforesaid, evidence which will conclusively establish their innocence of any such crimes as are imputed to them by the said charges.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency will be pleased to send a Government messenger to Richmond aforesaid, (whose expenses and salary your petitioners will pay,) to be the bearer of an unsealed envelope, containing the evidence already taken on the said charges, certain newspapers exhibiting the present position thereof and of your petitioners, and an unsealed request for the transmission by the authorities at Richmond aforesaid, of the evidence therein specified, copies of all which documents have already been transmitted to their Excellencies, Lord Lyons and the President of the United States.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated Nov. 18, 1864.

SAM. E LACKEY, SQUIRE T. TEVIS,
C. M. SWAGER, GEORGE SCOTT,
J. A. DOTY, JOSEPH McGRORTY,
DUDLEY MOORE, THOS. B. COLLINS,
A. P. BRUCE, C. M. WALLACE,
S. S. GREGG, MARCUS SPURR,
B. H. YOUNG, W. H. HUTCHINSON.

REPLY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, Nov. 28, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General, to inform you that His Excellency is advised not to grant the application, transmitted by you, of BENNETT H. YOUNG, Esq., and thirteen others, now confined in the common jail of the district of Montreal, praying that a Government messenger be sent to Richmond, in the State of Virginia, to be the bearer of an unsealed envelope containing certain documents, with a request to the authorities at Richmond for the transmission of certain other documents which the petitioners declare are requisite for their defence.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q. C., R. LAFLAMME, Q. C., WILLIAM H. KERR, Montreal.

APPLICATION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18, 1864.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America:

MR. PRESIDENT: As counsel for BENNETT H. YOUNG, and thirteen other persons, now in prison here on a demand for their extradition to Vermont, on account of the attack on St. Alban's, in that State, in last month, we have the honor respectfully to solicit from your Excellency an order for a pass through the army of the United States for a messenger to Richmond, Virginia, to convey an application from Mr. YOUNG, in behalf of himself and comrades, for certain documentary evidence to enable them to submit their case fully and fairly to the Judge now charged with the duty of adjudicating upon it. We have the honor to enclose to your Excellency printed copies of Mr. YOUNG's application, and the papers accompanying it; and we venture to hope that in the interests of justice your Excellency will grant our request, and also direct that obstacles which might otherwise be interposed to our receipt of an answer to the application in due time be removed.

We have requested the Hon. JAMES MANDEVILLE CARLISLE, Counsellor-at-law, Washington, to wait upon your Excellency for your decision upon this matter, and we would most respectfully solicit as early an answer as may be convenient to your Excellency, as the delay granted to the prisoners for the purpose of obtaining the desired evidence extends only to the 13th proximo.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q. C.,
R. LAFLAMME, Q. C.,
W. H. KERR, Advocate.

Besides these, there is an application to Lord LYONS to assist in procuring the permission requested; one to Mr. CARLISLE, to undertake the mission, and one to J. R. TUCKER and J. T. DANIELS, from BENNETT H. YOUNG, to procure copies of the following papers:

1. A copy of my commission as First-Lieutenant Confederate States Army, dated 16th June, 1864, and a copy of my instructions same date. The originals given me are here, but properly authenticated copies may dispense with the proof of Mr. SEDDON's signature, which may be attended with difficulty here.

2. A copy of the confidential instructions to me of the 20th of August, 1864, received at Chicago, Aug. 31. in cypher and deciphered.

3. A copy of my report and muster-roll, 31st August, at Chicago, if received by Adjutant-General.

Copies of any other documents at Richmond you may deem essential or useful to our defence.

All should be certified by the Secretary of War, and his signature and office by Secretary of State, under seals, and by Executive of the Confederate States under great seal, if there be such seal; and I am advised also by the Secretary of State and Governor of the State of Virginia, under the great seal of that State.

A Medal Claimed and Awarded.

HOW THE COLORS OF THE EIGHTH REGULARS WERE SAVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6, 1864.

SIR: Believing that I am entitled to receive a "medal of honor," as provided by the resolution of Congress, under date of July 12, 1862, to provide for the presentation of "medals of honor" to enlisted men of the army and volunteer forces who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present war, I have the honor to make the following statement:

At the outbreak of the rebellion the headquarters of the Eighth Infantry were stationed at San Antonio, Texas. I was a corporal of Company A of that regiment, and detailed as clerk at its headquarters. On the 23d of April, 1861, the officers and a few enlisted men at that time present at San Antonio were taken prisoners by the rebel troops under the command of Col. VAN DORN. All the officers, with the exception of Lieut. EDWARD L. HARTZ, Adjutant Eighth Infantry, left a few days afterward for the States.

A few days subsequent, going to the former office of the regimental headquarters, the building then in possession and under control of the rebels, I met there Lieut. HARTZ and Sergt.-Maj. JOSEPH K. WILSON, Eighth Infantry, (now Second Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry.) Our regimental colors being in the office, Lieut. HARTZ proposed to us to take the colors from the staffs, conceal them beneath our clothes, and try to carry them off. We did so. I took the torn color the regiment had carried through the Mexican war, put it around my body under my shirt and blouse, and passed out of the building, which was strongly guarded by the rebels. Our good luck was that the rebels did not suspect what a precious load we had with us; if they had, our lives would not have been worth much. We put the colors in one of Lieut. HARTZ's trunks, and next day left San Antonio for the North. On the route we guarded the colors with our lives, always fearing that the rebels might find out what we had taken away and come after us, but they did not. We arrived safe, with our colors, on the 26th of May, 1861, in Washington, and turned them over to the regiment. Under these circumstances, I think I am entitled to the honor of receiving a medal, as I believe Congress intended to award them to enlisted men who have done acts similar to mine. I, therefore, very respectfully request that I may receive one, believing that I have performed one of the highest duties of a soldier, "having saved the colors of my regiment." And it will always be a happy day for me if I can see my regiment marching, with their colors flying, and can say, "That color I have carried on my body, and have rescued it from the hands of the rebels."

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. HESSE,
Formerly Corporal, Co. A, Eighth Infantry.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6, 1864.

I indorse the within statement as true.

EDWARD L. HARTZ,
Late Captain U. S. Army.

NOTE.—A medal has been awarded Corporal HESSE for his good conduct in rescuing the colors of his regiment.

COLLISION.—The steamer *Chesapeake*, WILLETTS, Portland, Me., with merchandise to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., on the 2d inst., at 8½ A. M., when coming down the East River, came in collision with the Catharine ferry-boat *Manhassett*, striking her amidships and doing considerable damage to her. The *Chesapeake* had her stem badly damaged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 3, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67.... ex.-int	138⅜	400	N. Y. Cen. R	119⅜
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	113¼	200	do.........s60	118
10,000	do	113⅜	200	Erie Railway	93¼
30,000	do	114	500	do	93⅜
12,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s..R.	107¼	450	do	93⅛
15,000	do	107	800	Hudson R. R.	117
250,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.	107⅛	200	do	116⅛
28,000	do	107⅜	100	do.........s60	116
325,000	do...new iss.	107	100	Reading R	135¼
1,500	U. S. 10-40s..C. Small	100	200	do	135⅛
1,000	do	98¾	500	Mich. Cen. R	128
2,000	do	98⅞	500	M. S. & N. I.	69
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R. ex-int	107	800	do	68⅞
1,000	U. S.6s,1 yr.Cer.	97¼	700	Ill. Cen. R	128⅛
200,000	do	97⅜	100	do.........s10	128
5,000	do	97⅛	800	do	128
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	250	Cle. & Pitts	109
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	153	100	do	109⅛
13,000	To.&W.1 M.Ex.	100	500	do	109¼
5,000	M.&P.Du C.1st.	110	400	Chi. & N. W	40¼
3,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	103	100	do.........s10	40¼
5	Bk. State of N. Y.	114	300	do	40⅛
10	B'k of Commerce	113	100	do.........s30	40
10	Bank of the Repub	100	200	do.........s15	[illegible]
20	Metropolitan Bank	120	200	Chi. & N.W.Pr	75⅜
40	Fourth Nat. Bank.	93	500	do	75¼
100	Canton Co	33¼	200	do.........s32	75
100	Cen. Coal Co	55	50	Cle., Col. &Cin. R.	180⅛
500	Cum Coal Pref	46	300	Cleve. & Tol	108
300	Amer. Coal Co	87	1500	Chi. & R. I. R	103¼
300	do	86¾	300	do.........s10	103¼
500	do.........b15	87	300	do	103⅛
200	Quick. M. Co	86	100	do.........b30	103⅛
500	Mariposa M. Co	35⅛	100	Chi., Bur. & Q	117¼
100	do.........b3	35¼	100	M.& P.du C.2d Pr.	82
30	do	34¼	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref	69
600	Wyom.V. Coal	77	100	P., Ft. W. & C	103⅛
200	do	76	100	do	103¼
200	do	75	100	do	103
			800	do	102⅛
			100	Schuylkill Coal	6¾
			200	Bruns.C.Land Co.	6

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

3,000	U.S.5-20s. old iss.	107¼	100	Mich. Cen. R....b3	128⅜
400	Erie Railway	93⅜	100	Chic. & R. I.	103⅞
100	M. S. & No. Ind. R	69	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	102¾
100	do.........b3	69⅛	10000	O. & Miss. Cer.s3	35⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts....s3	109⅜	10000	do	35⅞
1000	do	109⅛	100	Quicksilver......s3	86
100	do.........c	109¼	100	Mariposa Min. Co.	35
200	do.........c	109⅜	100	do	34⅞
100	do.........s9	109			

SATURDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Gold Room ruled to-day 1@2 ₩ cent. lower than on Friday, the extremes being 231@228 ₩ cent. The export demand for the day's steamers for Europe amounted to $933,995, making for the entire week $1,523,255.

The activity in the United States Securities continued both at the Stock Exchange and on Wall street. There was a large demand on Messrs. FISK & HATCH, VERMILYE, CLARK, DODGE & Co., LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., and at the counter of the National Currency Bank, (late THOMPSON BROTHERS,) chiefly for the 5-20s. The old issue was wanted on European orders by the *China*, and the new was heavily dealt in for domestic investment and on speculation. The 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 rose to 114 ₩ cent. A large business was also done in Treasury Certificates. The Railway speculation was light and the market lower than Friday on Hudson River and Cleveland and Pittsburgh by 1½@2 ₩ cent. There was no Second Board, and the following quotations were made outside at the close of dealings;

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¼	114	Pittsburgh	112	109⅛
U. S. 5-20's	107¼	107¼	Northwest	40¾	40⅛
T. Certificates	97¼	97⅜	N. West Pref	75¾	74¾
N. Y. Central	119¼	119	Rock Island	103¼	103⅜
Erie	93⅞	93¼	Fort Wayne	103¼	103
Hudson	117⅛	116⅛	Cum'land Coal	46⅜	45⅜
Reading	135⅜	135	Quicksilver	86⅛	86
Mich. Southern	69⅝	69	Mariposa	35⅛	35
Illinois Cen	129⅛	128¼	Ohio & M. Certfs	36⅛	36

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bk. of the Republic	100
Manhattan	130	Bank of N. Amer	106
Merchants'	108½	Hanover	105
Merchants' Scrip	110	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	110	Market	102
Union	113	Nassau	102
America	133	Shoe and Leather	100
Phœnix	105	Corn Exchange	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Continental	98¾
Merchants' Exchange	98	Marine	150
State of New-York	113	Imp. and Traders'	110
Commerce	112	Park	139
Mercantile	115	Manf and Merch's	100
American Exchange	119½	Central National	100
Chatham	110	Fourth National	93

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	108	Del. L. & W. 1sts	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Del. L. & W. 2ds	110
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	125	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie 1sts, '68	104	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83⅛
Erie 2ds, '79	119	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110
Erie 5ths, '88	106⅛	Gal. & Chi. Extended	114
Buff., N. Y. & E. '77	104⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F.	119	New J. C. 1sts	100
Harlem 1sts	105	New J. C. 2ds	112
Mich. C. '69 and '72	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111
Mich. Cen. New 1sts.'82	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Chi., B. & Quincy	120	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	93
Ill. Central	115	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	81
Alton & T H. 1sts	100	Miss. & Mo. L. G	53
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	85¼	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	75	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106
Chi. & N. W. Int.B	97	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95	At. & G. W. 1st	97
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	95	Ohi. & Miss 1sts	92
L. & W. Bds	108	Peninsular R.R.B	85

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,792,435 76; for Customs, $152,000; on account of Loan, $1,137,000; payments, $1,516,801 51; balance, $41,167,672 10.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 29, 1864.

NOTICE—MEDICAL OFFICERS OF NOT less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged, and desire to receive appointments as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidences of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

$600 WILL FURNISH A THREE-YEARS' SUBSTITUTE.—C. L. MORSE & CO., Tammany Hall and No. 1,301 Broadway, New-York City, are prepared to furnish a three-year substitute for any county in the State for $600, at one day's notice.
C. L. MORSE & CO.,
Tammany Hall and No. 1,301 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPERVISORS TOWN COMMITTEES and individuals promptly supplied at reasonable prices with substitutes and volunteers; town and county bonds taken in payment; also bonds negotiated. Apply at the old established office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WE CAN NOW FURNISH SUBSTITUTES and volunteers for half the price which will be paid after the call for men. Country quotas filled by contract. Orders for substitutes supplied the same day. CLARK & VOULES, No. 30 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 65 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 5,
3,000 DRESSES OF
PRINTED CASHMERE,
DELAINES,
ALPACCAS,
BARATHEAS,
REPS, PLAIDS AND CALICOES,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
N. B.—FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF CUSTOMERS, A SEPARATE COUNTER WILL BE SET ASIDE.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOES, IRISH POPLINS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, &c., &c.,
GREATLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.,)
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c., &c.
Also at stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVET CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
AT REDUCED PRICES! ! !
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH FANCY AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS, including a choice assortment of rich Silks, suitable for carriage, dinner and evening wear.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, BANDS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, COUNTERPANES and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS, for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price; Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America.
Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

ELEGANT EVENING DRESS SILKS.
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
AND THE FIRST IMPORTED,
suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish all their popular stocks of Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Furs, Cloaks, Shawls, &c., &c. Offering great inducements to parties selecting Christmas presents.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS CHEAP—FOR CASH ONLY.—NOTICE THE PRICES.—Dark prints, fast colors, 31¼ cents; good shirting muslin, 37½ cents; extra, 45 and 50 cents; white flannel, nearly a yard wide, 50 cents; full a yard wide, 62½ cents—a great bargain; black alpacas from auction for 62½ and 75 cents; extra quality for $1, really worth $1 50. All kinds of domestic goods bought at the lowest cash prices two months since, are offered at great bargains. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., cor. Commerce-st.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS, NO. 75 3d-av., near 12th-st., French embroideries to order; initials for handkerchiefs and table linen done in elegant style; silk embroideries and braiding to order; stamping done perfectly.

MADAME HUERSTEL HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT of velvet cloths, velvet and silk wadded cloaks, jackets, Parisian corsets and hoop skirts, etc., at No. 59 Bleecker-st.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS—Large lots from auction. New styles at low prices. GEORGE KEYES, No. 243 8th-av.

FRENCH MERINOS AND COBURGS from auction, all shades, at very low prices.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant as chambermaid or to take charge of children. Address M. W., No. 14 West 23d-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect; has excellent reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SMART, ACTIVE, intelligent boy, from 16 to 18 years old, who can come well recommended. Address Box No. 915, Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AT NO. 240 7TH-AV., A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, &c., will receive the highest price by calling on, or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. COH.

TIMOTHY McCARTHY, DEALER IN second-hand clothing, No. 497 Pearl-st., New-York. The highest cash price paid for gentlemen and ladies clothing, of every description. A line addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS. —Priced catalogues sent gratis, by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

DR. STRINGER & CO. MAY BE CONSULTED in all cases of a private and confidential nature, incidental to gentlemen or ladies. Dr. STRINGER & CO., No. 377 Fulton-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
TRUSTEES:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
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OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
SECRETARY.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.
COUNSEL.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, New-York.
ADAM C. ELLIS, New-York.
BANKERS.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., Philadelphia.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
The New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are united in its own. It will be managed
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS.
No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal Land have been secured IN FEE, and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County, Penn., Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion.
No. 1.—30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Alleghany river, having a water-frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.
No. 2.—320 acres of rich oil land, in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennett runs. Well supplied with timber.
No. 3.—Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil Creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagons, &c.
No. 4.—Same interest in lease on the well-known "HAMILTON McCLINTOCK FARM," Oil Creek. One well now being tested; already yielding 12 barrels daily, and rapidly increasing; others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.
No. 5.—1-12 of two leases on the CLAPP FARM, near the great Williams and Stanton 100 barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down 500 feet. Engine, &c., &c. Room for more wells.
No. 6.—1-16 of the fee in 57 ACRES OF COAL LAND, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.
From these estates, the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS at an early day, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to A MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New-York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.
Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION will be opened on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7,
at the offices of the Company, and at the New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking-houses, named below.
Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.
The public are assured that, whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
J. G. MARTIN, Banker and Broker, Boston.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
M. F. HAZEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as an officer of one of our city regiments; has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

$1,600 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. on city real estate; fee simple. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMP'Y.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-boring territory, and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The subscription books of this company will close on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 7, 1864, at its offices in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.
LEONARD & MANLY,
New-York Agents, No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
H. S. LEECH,
Farquhar Buildings, Philadelphia.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAS stopped the conversion of the following Seven-Thirty Notes of the October issue, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, viz.: Numbers 1,384 to 1,392, inclusive, nine notes of $1,000 each, indorsed Solon Buffum; and numbers 12,038 and 12,039, of $500 each, indorsed by R. A Holden & Co. Information in regard to said notes may be left with Messrs. T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the New-York and New-Haven Railway Company, Dec. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons on and after said date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the Company's Office, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the common stock of this company, payable on and after the 20th day of December next, at this office, on all stock registered in New-York, and at Toledo, Ohio, on the stock registered there.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 24th of December.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK OIL COMPANY, No. 7 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIRST MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Heydrick Oil Company has this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 5th day of December next.
By order,
ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of two per cent., free of Government tax, at No. 227 Broadway. J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

TO TOBACCONISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HOUSE'S PATENT TOBACCO MACHINE,
for manufacturing all kinds and grades of plug, fine cut chewing, smoking, granulated, Killikinick, &c. These machines can be made all sizes, adapted for the largest factories or smallest retailers. One of these machines can now be seen in operation at the office of the undersigned, where the trade generally are invited to call and examine it.
M. RADER & SON, Agents,
No. 92 Wall-st., New-York.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' AND DEALERS' CONVENTION.—All in favor of a change in the Internal Revenue Law by taking the tax from the manufactured tobacco and placing it on the leaf, are invited to attend the convention to be held at the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is recommended that business, as far as practicable, be suspended by those interested, on the day named.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory; to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

[No. 15.] CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—
Camp Colors, for Infantry, army standard.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets, army standard.
Wall Tent Poles, sets, army standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, large, army standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, small, army standard.
Wall Tent Pins, large, army standard.
Wall Tent Pins, small, army standard.
Company Order Books, army standard.
Company Clothing Account Books, army standard.
Company Descriptive Books, army standard.
Company Morning Report Books, army standard.
Post Order Books, army standard.
Post Morning Report Books, army standard.
Post Letter Books, army standard.
Post Guard Report Books, army standard.
Regimental General Order Books, army standard.
Regimental Letter Books, army standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, army standard.
Regimental Index Books, army standard.
Record Target Practice Books, army standard.
Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal: and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864, and preference will be given to bidders agreeing to complete their deliveries within three months from date of commencement.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope, "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 13.] CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O. November 21, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M. for furnishing this Department (by contract), with—
INFANTRY TROWSERS—S. B. Kersey, Army Standard.
SHELTER TENTS, of 28½ inch Duck, weighing 8 oz. to the lineal yard—Army Standard.
To be made in accordance with specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department, a copy of which can be seen at this Office.
Also, for the immediate delivery of
PETROLEUM OR WATER-PROOF PAPER,
of which bidders will furnish samples.
Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard; otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under this proposal.
Bids will be opened on Wednesday, December 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Thursday, December 8, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope: "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 14.] SPECIAL NOTICE—SHELTER TENTS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Nov. 28, 1864.
The advertisement from this office dated Nov. 21, 1864, for SHELTER TENTS, is hereby modified as regards the width of the material, which must be 33½ inches wide, weighing 8 ounces to the linear yard, instead of 28½ inches.
Bidders are informed that the specifications require the material to be thoroughly wetted and shrunk before being made up.
Preference will be given to Cotton Duck, and no Tents will be received of material weighing less than 8 ounces to the linear yard.
WM. W. McKIMM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 8th day of December next, for supplying the institutions under their charge with fresh beef and mutton of the first quality, for a period of one year or less, as they may determine, commencing on the 1st of January, 1865. Specifications setting forth fully all the requirements of the department, and all information that parties proposing to contract may desire, will be furnished on application at their office.
S. DRAPER, President.
ISAAC BELL, Secretary.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, JAMES B NICHOLSON, Commissioners.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port-Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will carry, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.................Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY............Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY............Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..............$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New-York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY..........Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.......SATURDAY..........Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY..........Dec. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Passage money to Nassau.............................$45
Passage money to Havana.............................50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.

Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $75.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow.

FOR PORT ROYAL DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.

The fine new steamship
GEN. SHERMAN,
FERRY, Master,
will sail as above from Pier No. 6, East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Dec. 3..................NORTH STAR..................JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13..................COSTA RICA..................TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23..................OCEAN QUEEN..................SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 6 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA,

for Havana and Nassau, are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, on MONDAY MORNING, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

MORO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:

7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4:00 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—

Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND

after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER

BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.

—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell; The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company; J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.
CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. VAN SCHAICK, } General Partners.
S. F. MASSETT, }
W. R. TRAVERS, } Special Partners.
GEO. A. OSGOOD, }

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned has associated with him Mr. John F. Batchelder and Mr. James R. Nichols, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 William-st., under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & Co.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of ARNTZ, WHITELY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by Mr. S. MAYER, to whom the same has been transferred, and who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

New-York, December 3, 1864.
CHARLES ARNTZ,
JAMES WHITELY,
FREDERICK WENDEL.

S. MAYER will carry on the business of Broker in Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Specie, strictly on commission, at No. 25 William-st.
S. MAYER

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY

formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, under the name and firm of ODDIE & GAMBLE, at 31 Broad-st.
ORVILLE ODDIE,
ARTHUR GAMBLE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

partnership existing between the undersigned as builders, under the firm of STEWART & HOWELL, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES STEWART,
JOHN S. HOWELL.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR.

CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO

ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—

G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. Political printing cheap for cash.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS

of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF

the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE

Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT

of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND

Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE

Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND

Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT

of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST. }

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY

given that an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVING

disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED

the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. We guarantee to extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Patients are delighted with the gas. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A SET OF TEETH MADE BY STEAM

(something new) for $10; teeth extracted positively without pain by my new chemically purified chloroform; teeth plugged, and warranted. Dr. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS' CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

SPANISH.

A young foreign lady, having a few evenings at her disposal, wishes to engage them in instruction, in Spanish, to a few gentlemen. Can furnish the highest references, having taught her language for some time. Please address or call any day after 4 o'clock, on Senorita ALZAMORA, St. Felix-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE

is desirous of giving private lessons to collegians and to young men preparing for College. He can give satisfactory references. Address Box No. 2,125 Post-office.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMMERCIAL

and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—

(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent,
Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL

for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING

Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAMTUG, SEVENTY-FIVE

tons burden, with two 17-inch cylinders, 7½-foot wheel, built in 1855. The boat is now in running order, and engaged in harbor and sea towing. Apply at No. 168 South-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT

Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal.

CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ANNIE, consisting of
Cotton—519 bales cotton.
Tobacco—98 drums, 70 kegs, 89 boxes manufactured tobacco.
Spirits Turpentine—13 bbls. spirits turpentine.

Catalogues and samples of the cotton will be ready at No. 115 Pearl-st., three days previous to the sale.

Also, the prize steamer ANNIE, her tackle, apparel, furniture and chronometer, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., No. 36 Pine-st., will offer for sale at auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., two tracts of land finely timbered, with red and white oak, consisting of 225 acres, situated on Stewart's Run, Alleghany township, Venango County, Penn., known as lots 210 and 220, 7 miles from Titusville, 6 from Plumersville, 4 from Tidionte. One tract of 125 acres has the stream running through it, and every indication of oil which has been found on the stream a short distance from it. The other tract in sight and within one mile of it.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS.

Rev. A. B. JACK, of Newburgh, will lecture on Robert Burns at Westminster Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, MONDAY,

142d night of the great play of
ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY
AND
RURAL FELICITY.
WEDNESDAY—First time this season, the popular play of MASKS AND FACES, with a novel distribution.
THURSDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY
AND
RURAL FELICITY.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy is postponed for a few nights, in consequence of the great demand for seats to witness the present attractive performances.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will shortly be repeated.

Open at 7¼ o'clock; overture at 7¾ o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING,

Dec. 5, 1864, First grand Banjo Concert of CHAS. E. DOBSON, the master banjoist of the world, assisted by his brothers H. C. and G. C. DOBSON.

A CARD.

The popular mind connects the banjo alone with negro minstrelsy. The Dobson Brothers claim that it ranks with the violin, piano or guitar, and on this occasion will prove by their wonderful manipulations of difficult compositions that the banjo is an instrument of great merit.

The following vocal and instrumental artists have been engaged for the occasion: Prof. Alex. R. Walsh, the eminent pianist, of Brooklyn; Miss Ella Sanborn, Miss Henrietta La Clare, Mr. Richard Bryson, baritone; Mr. Geo. Guy, tenor; Master La Clare, soprano; Mr. J. T. Logan, baritone; Mr. Geo. Dessoye, tenor; Mr. John T. Boyce, serio-vocalist; Mr. Philip Wheller, pianist; Mr. J. C. Palmer, falsetto, and Mr. Hebberd.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Reserved seats for ladies.

Doors open at 7; entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

At the Charter Convention held pursuant to call of the Union General Committee at headquarters, No. 654 Broadway, Nov. 28, 1864, the following candidates were nominated for support at the coming Charter Election:

ALDERMEN.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Samuel Hotaling.	11	Jonathan Myers.
3	Henry Fischer.	13	Nathan C. Ely.‡
5	————	15	Charles C. Pinckney.
7	William H. Gedney.*	17	James E. Watson.*
9	Jacob A. Conover.‡		

COUNCILMEN.

Fourth Senatorial District.

John J. Davidson,	Patrick H. Keenan,*†
Anthony J. Oliver,‡	James McGuire,†‡
Chas. H. Patrick,*‡	Isaac Robinson.*†

Fifth Senatorial District.

Phillip Schella,	Edward M. Perley,
Henry A. Smith,*	Samuel P. Patterson,*
John Mudie,	Eli Taylor.*

Sixth Senatorial District.

William H. Housenor,*‡	Charles J. Holder,
Abram E. Dator,	Asahel N. Denman,
John H. Hillyer,	William Atkinson.*

Seventh Senatorial District.

Moses R. Cresto,	J. Solis Ritterbach,
Albert E. Bogert,	John W. Bockhorn,*‡
Martin Thatcher,	Charles N. Decker.‡

COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOLS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	James B. Dupignac.*†	5	————
2	William Gardner.†‡	6	James M. McLean*†‡
3	John A. Delamater.	7	John Wheeler.‡
4	Robert A. Barry.*		

TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS.

Ward.		Ward.	
1	Robert B. Burke.	12	Wallace P. Birdsall.
2	Gustavus Myers.	15	Isaac M. Phyfe.
5	John Vogel	16	James Condict.
8	William C. Hanna.	17	Henry L. Slote.†
9	Augustus F. Dow.	20	Watts C. Livingston.*‡
10	John Haywood.	21	Benj. B. Atterbury.†‡
11	Daniel D. Wright.	22	Robert E. Stewart.‡

* United "Union." † Adopted Democratic candidates.
‡ "Citizens."

WILLIAM T. B. MILLIKEN,
President of Union Convention.
S. DRAPER,
President of Union General Committee.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The attention of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward is most earnestly called to the importance of electing good and competent men to the several positions to be filled at the coming Charter Election.

The Union Association of the Twenty-first Ward is therefore gratified to have it in their power to recommend to your suffrage, for the various positions to be filled, well-known citizens of the Ward, of irreproachable character and rare capacity.

Mr. EDWARD C. JOHNSON, of the firm of Squire & Johnson, residing at No. 169 Madison av., has been induced to consent to assume the duties of
ALDERMAN,
at the earnest solicitation of many of his fellow-citizens who desire to see the Ward represented in an honest and efficient manner.

Mr. Johnson is an old resident of the ward, is a landholder, and is equally concerned with those whose property is taxed to support our city. He has sterling business habits, and has held no public position, except that of a Trustee of Common Schools, in which he was distinguished for ability, economy and attention; and if elected will undoubtedly labor honestly and incessantly to bring about salutary reforms in our City Government.

Mr. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, lawyer, residing at No. 197 Madison-av., has consented to assume the duties of
COUNCILMAN.

He is a well-known citizen of the ward, thoroughly acquainted with the details of the City Government, and has intelligence, boldness and honesty to sustain him in instituting reformatory measures.

JAMES M. McLEAN, President of the Citizens' Insurance Company, is recommended for
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
AND
BENJAMIN B. ATTERBURY
AS
TRUSTEE.

They have both been so long identified with the educational interests of the ward and the city, as to insure the votes of all citizens who desire to sustain intelligence and efficiency in our Public Schools.

We trust that the citizens of the ward will make strenuous efforts to redeem our city from misrule and incapacity, by exerting themselves to elect the estimable citizens above mentioned.

The election takes place on Tuesday, Dec. 6th, inst.
THOMAS MURPHY, President,
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
TAMMANY AND MOZART.

At a convention held at the Adriatic, corner of Barrow and Hudson sts., on Thursday, Dec. 1,
JOHN McCOOL
was unanimously nominated for Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
Chairman Tammany Hall Convention.
JOHN MACK, Secretary.
JOHN P. GAW,
Chairman Mozart Hall Convention.
SAMUEL BURHANS, Jr., Secretary.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
XVIIIth WARD.
For School Commissioner—S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For School Trustee—JOSEPH F. JOY.
For Councilmen.

JOHN FALCONER,	CHAS. B. CORNELL,
J. WILSON GREEN,	ABRAHAM LENT,
JAMES McCULLOUGH,	WM. HAWKS.

CHAS P. KIRKLAND, President.
JOHN McDONALD, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.

United Union candidate for Alderman, 17th District, (XIIth Ward.)
JAMES E. WATSON,
The workingsman's friend. The tax-payer's guardian. The bitter enemy of all monopolies, and the opponent of political rings. Let every honest man vote for him, and thereby complete a reform long needed.

NINTH WARD.
UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES W. FARR.
FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT.

FIFTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
For Commissioner of Common Schools.
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For Trustee of Common Schools,
HENRY A. TAILER.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT SIXTEENTH WARD
UNION NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
ISAAC DAYTON.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
President Convention.
HORATIO N. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
Vth and VIIIth Wards.
Union Nomination for Alderman,
JAMES M. TUTHILL.
S. S. WYCKOFF, Chairman.
H. CLAY DENNEY, } Secretaries.
ANDREW J. MOORE, }

UNION NOMINATION.
For Councilman,
Seventh District—12th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d Wards,
STEPHEN ROBERTS.

FIFTEENTH WARD—UNION NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner—Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards,
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For Trustee—Fifteenth Ward,
JOHN M. KNOX.

REGULAR UNION AND CITIZENS' NOMINATION
For Alderman
of the
Eleventh Aldermanic District,
Twentieth Ward,
CORNELIUS ACKERMAN.

A MEETING OF THE FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION

will be held at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of 2d-av. and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.
C. BRAINARD, President.
JOHN O. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
G. B. DAVIS, }

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—"PEOPLE'S" AND "CONSTITUTIONAL UNION" NOMINATION.

—For Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District, HENRY MOORE, late Colonel 47th Regiment New-York Vols.
CHAS. N. ROMAINE, Chairman.
A. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE!
NEW PIECES,
NEW FEATURES,
NEW CURIOSITIES.
AMUSEMENT TO BE DESIRED
BY 3 CLASSES:
OLD, MIDDLE-AGED, AND YOUNG.
3
MUSEUMS IN ONE.
3
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE PIECES.
3
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN,
WEIGHING ONE TON.
3
ENORMOUS GIANTS,
OVER TWENTY-FOUR FEET HIGH.
3
DWARFS,
(lacking one) EIGHTEEN POUNDS EACH.
A MENAGERIE OF LIVING CURIOSITIES,
OF 3 VARIETIES:
ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND REPTILES,
RARE SPECIMENS NOT TO BE SEEN ELSEWHERE.
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S TRIBE OF INDIANS,
OF 3 GRADES:
CHIEFS, WARRIORS, AND SQUAWS.
JUST ADDED AND TO BE SEEN
IN THE 3 MAIN HALLS,
A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF
FRENCH MOVING FIGURES,
consisting of Musicians, Birds, Ships, Mills, Railroads, Steamboats, Performing Monkeys, and a thousand other Mechanical Representations of Animated Nature.
3
ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
MORNING, AT 11,
the comic sketch of
HOLE IN THE WALL.
O-KE-NA-WA-KAS TRIBE OF INDIANS,
in their Habits, Customs, War-Dances, &c.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AT 3.
The Sensational Nautical Domestic Drama,
in 3 Acts,
MARTIN, THE PRIVATEER.
EVENING AT 7½,
first time of the Romantic Play, from Mosenthal's "Deborah,"
in 3 Acts,
DEBORAH;
OR,
THE JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONGS.

Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, &c., &c., appear.

TONY DENIER..........in..........COMIC DANCE
ALBINO BOY, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING CAPABARRA, OTTERS, KANGAROO, LEARNED SEAL, MOVING WAX FIGURES, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
ADMISSION 3 TIMES 10
or 30 CENTS.
Children under ten years of age,
3 TIMES. 5
or 15 CENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
whose brilliant personations of
SOLON SHINGLE, JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
HENRY DOVE and DR. OLLAPOD,
have, within the past fourteen weeks of his memorable engagement been so many successive triumphs, will present for the first time here, on
MONDAY, Dec. 5, AND DURING THE WEEK,
Buckstone's delightful two act Comedy, from the French,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Mr. Gillman....................Mr JOHN E. OWENS
85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th and
☞ 90th night ☜
of glorious old
SOLON SHINGLE......in......PEOPLE'S LAWYER

SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the convenience of city and suburban patrons, the performances, as now arranged, will close by 10½ o'clock.

Seats should be secured in advance.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1864.
LES POSEURS.
Comedy in three acts by M. L. Thiboust.
Theatre office at No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

THE CRAYON ART GALLERY.
NO. 756 BROADWAY, CORNER 8TH-ST.,
now contains on exhibition, admission free, a valuable collection of Paintings, by Dusseldorf and other artists. Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

WOODROFF'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS

exhibit EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. at Hope Chapel. See the glass steam-engines.

PETROLEUM AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, Benj. K. Brown, Esq., having returned from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, at the request of many friends will lecture on "*What he Saw and Heard there.*"

FOR SALE.

OIL WELLS AND OIL LANDS,
For sale by S. COCKCROFT,
No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT

house No. 366 West 35th-st., furnished with modern improvements. Lot 20x100, house 20x45. Price $8,000, perfect title, no incumbrances, good investment. For terms and permit to view the premises apply at No. 121 West 45th-st., to GALEN TERRY.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND

farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-

Jersey; suitable for manufacturing purposes; central and well lighted. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE—THE VALUABLE STORE

property, No. 12 Bowery, for a first-class dwelling up town and furniture, if furnished. Address Box No. 3,568 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A STORE ON WEST-ST., NEAR

Washington Market; a very excellent business stand; will be sold very low and on easy terms.
THOS. WELWOOD, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 35 ACRES OF LAND,

near White Plains, Westchester County, with dwelling, carriage-house, barns, granaries, &c. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PARCEL OF SIX LOTS, ON

109th and 110th sts., near Third-avenue Railroad. Price $625 per lot. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES DESIROUS

to remove, sell or rent furnished or unfurnished houses, will call on the subscriber, JOHN H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING, STABLES AND

21 lots of land, corner of Broadway and 101st-st.; one of the most complete residences in the City of New-York. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50,

West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR 20 YEARS, FROM MAY NEXT.

with privilege of a second term, the premises now occupied by DELMONICO, corner Broadway and Chambers sts. Lot 50 feet 11 inches on Broadway. For full particulars apply to JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr., No. 5 Beekman-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—IN FITZRAY-PLACE—

with or without a stable, to be let for the Winter; a large, double, three-story house, plainly furnished. For terms and permit to see the same, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN

and wife, on the second floor of house No. 203 East 23d-st.; rent $25 a month, including gas.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE,

or four or five rooms, in a respectable part of the city—east side preferred. Address G. B. E., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A POSITION

as companion to a lady where such services as she might render would be an equivalent for board; a pious family preferred; the best of references given and required. Address Mrs. D. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The GENERAL OFFICES of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, including the offices of the Treasurer, Manager, Cashier, Superintendent, Transfer Clerk, and the Money Delivery Department, will be removed from No. 61 Hudson-st. to Nos. 122 and 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., on Thursday, Dec. 1.

The Freight Depot, for the reception and delivery of goods and packages of every description, will be continued at No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA

Director..........................MAX MARETZEK.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
in her great role of MARIE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8.
For the first time in two years, Donizetti's brilliant Opera,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
(The Child of the Regiment,)
with the following very complete cast:
Miss KELLOGG in her great role of Marie.
G. LOTTI (for the first time) as Tonio.
SUSINI in his celebrated character of Sulpice.
Conductor..........................MAX MARETZEK
ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 6,
DON SEBASTIAN.
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7—POLIUTO.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec 8—OPERA IN BROOKLYN FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.
ON SATURDAY NEXT—GRAND MATINEE.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort, that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.

The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage; MR. EDWIN VARREY, C. KEMBLE MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMAS PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Messrs. G. H. Andrews, C. Walcot, J. G. Hanley, E. Eberle, C. W. Chester, O. S. Fawcett, Duell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6¾. Commence at 7¼, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7¼ o'clock.
Lessee and Manager..................WM. WHEATLEY.
MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1864,
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
THE GREAT COMEDIANS,
and original impersonators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in Charles Gaylor's very successful Irish drama, entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
produced with all its
ORIGINAL SPLENDOR AND COMPLETENESS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
as "Corney McGrath" and the "Connie Soogah," with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and "Welcome All."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS as the Jumpin Jewel.
Miss Freeman, Mary Wells, Andrews, Reeves. Messrs, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. Nunan, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, J. W. Blaisdell, E. Barry, &c., &c.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
EXHIBITION,
NOW OPEN,
No. 625 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision, every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,

at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
HAINES BROTHERS,
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY

announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They, therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND

CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A.—MR. J. EDWARDS HANER, THE FAVORITE PIANIST,

Professor of Music in the Fifth-avenue College for Young Ladies, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has also resumed his lessons and instruction at his residence, No. 32 West Ninth-st. Those wishing lessons will please address or call after 12 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.

On the morning of October 27, 1864, the safe of the subscribers, in their store at Hoosick, was broken open and robbed, among other property, of the following Rensselaer County Bonds, a portion of which belong to private individuals, and the remainder to Rensselaer County, having been left in the charge of Jonathan P. Armstrong, as Supervisor of the town of Hoosick. Those belonging to Rensselaer County are in blank, and have never been issued. Payment on all of the bonds has been stopped.

BONDS BELONGING TO RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Ten $500 Bonds, fourth issue, dated Aug. 5, 1864, due Feb. 5, 1876—Nos. 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577.

Four $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1866—Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50.

Two $300 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—Nos. 197, 198.

One $100 Bond, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—No. 199.

Four $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1869—Nos. 367, 368, 369, 370.

Seven $1,000 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1868—Nos. 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231.

BONDS BELONGING TO INDIVIDUALS.

One $100 Bond, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—No. 268; belonging to Sanford Bovie.

Two $1,000 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—Nos. 113, 114; belonging to W. Wilcox.

Three $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1866—Nos. 40, 41, 42; belonging to Miss Lynda Sherwood.

Three United States Ten-Forty Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each—Nos. 18,327, 18,328, 26,565; belonging to Sanford Bovie.
ARMSTRONG & BAUCUS.
HOOSICK, Oct. 28, 1864.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING,

2d inst., about 8 o'clock, in going from 334 East 30th-st. through 6th-av. to 19th-st. and Irving-place, a lady's MINK COLLAR. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 334 East 30th-st., or at No. 36 Beekman-st., New-York.

LOST—NOV. 29, THE WHOLE (EIGHT) OF COUPONS

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GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

The Situation before Nashville.

NO FIGHTING UP TO YESTERDAY.

Our Position Eminently Satisfactory.

A REBEL RAID ON GALLATIN.

Further Details of the Battle of Franklin.

Desperate and Fatal Charges of the Enemy.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. THOMAS.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The latest official information from the army of Gen. Thomas is that he has so concentrated his forces at the fortifications of Nashville as to be prepared for any movement which Gen. Hood may venture to make.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Friday, Dec. 2.

Gen. Wood succeeds Gen. Stanley in command of the Fourth Corps, Gen. Stanley being unable to take the field, his desperate bravery at the fight at Franklin mainly contributing to turn what threatened to be a disastrous repulse into a most glorious victory.

When part of Gen. Stanley's command had ran away before the charge of the rebels, he rushed to the front, had a horse shot under him, and was himself wounded, yet still he led on the charge, waving his hat in the air and calling on his men to follow him.

He succeeded in rallying his faltering troops, repelling seven successive charges made by the rebels.

Col. Opdyke, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, commanding a brigade, specially distinguished himself in the engagement.

Col. Schofield, a brother of Gen. Schofield, and his Chief of Artillery, distinguished himself by the admirable positions in which he placed the artillery, and the manner in which he fought.

The great importance of the victory at Franklin cannot be over-estimated, as it checked Gen. Hood's onward course and gave the Federals time to make due preparations to meet him.

Gens. Schofield and Stanley command corps in full.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Nashville, Friday, Dec. 2.

There has been slight skirmishing between ours and the rebel cavalry all day.

A complete line of intrenchments encircle the city.

A portion of our cavalry force encountered the rebel cavalry, three miles from this city, on the Franklin pike.

The rebels could be plainly seen advancing toward them. Our troops then retired toward the city. Night coming on, but few occasional shots were fired.

It is rumored that Gen. Hood is endeavoring to cross the Cumberland River with a large cavalry force.

Many experienced officers predict a heavy battle to-morrow.

Our forces occupy lines around the city, and are in line of battle.

Three soldiers were shot and killed by the guards in the streets of the city this evening. Their names are Arthur L. Cheasy, of the Eighth Kansas, John McCarthy, of the Thirtieth Indiana, and Jos. Brunt, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 3.

The *Journal*, of this city, has the following:

A letter from Nashville states that on Wednesday evening, Capron's brigade of cavalry, consisting of the Fourteenth Illinois, the Seventh Ohio, the Fifth Iowa, and the Eighth Michigan cavalry regiments, was surrounded by the rebels, and only escaped by the most desperate fighting. They cut their way through the rebel lines, and joined Gen. Thomas in the rear of Franklin. The number of men made prisoners, and the loss in killed and wounded, was not light.

The same evening a train of cars was captured by the rebels at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

All citizens in Nashville engaged in no ostensible business have been ordered to leave the city.

Six hundred and ninety-one rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. Thomas in the battle at Franklin, arrived here last night on the train from Nashville. They will be sent forward to Camp Douglas as rapidly as possible, in order to make room in the military prisons here for further captures that may be made.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 3.

Yesterday the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was ordered hither. To-day the order was countermanded.

A street rumor representing that the Federals were repulsed at Clarkesville, grew out of a dash of the rebels into Gallatin yesterday, where they captured two hundred head of beeves. Our forces are pursuing, and will probably capture the raiders.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 3.

The *Journal* contains the following special dispatch this afternoon:

Nashville, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 2.

The enemy has been wary to-day, and has demonstrated with great caution against our outer-line, which is carefully constructed and extends from river to river, with a radius of two and a half miles from the capitol, on the roads south of the city.

The enemy's cavalry have been in plain view all day on the Franklin Pike.

Just before dusk our cavalry pushed out toward the enemy's line, cautioning him to retire.

Afterward the rebels were reënforced. They then took up their own line at once and threw out skirmishers.

Some skirmishing subsequently occurred; neither party sustaining any loss.

No rebel infantry has yet been developed.

Some firing occurred this afternoon on the left. Only a few shots were fired.

The defences are being hourly strengthened, and no apprehensions need be felt for the safety of the city.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT FRANKLIN.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from Nashville, gives the following particulars of the battle of Franklin, Tennessee:

The plan of the battle was very simple. We had no time in fact to get up a complete plan, as the enemy pressed us too sorely and obliged us to fight him.

The original plan was to withdraw the force of Gen. Schofield until the meeting of our reinforcements, and then give battle in the vicinity of Nashville, but the over-sanguine rebels pressed us too hard, and when Schofield perceived he could not avoid a contest, he drew up his army in line of battle in front of Franklin.

At 2:30 the assault was commenced by the rebels. Cheatham's corps was on the right, Stewart's on the left and S. D. Lee's in reserve, on the centre.

Cheatham threw his whole corps on Wagner's division with great impetuosity, and, after an hours' desperate fighting, he pushed Wagner back on our second line, where Wagner's men became mingled with those of Cox's and Ruger's on our left and centre.

The rebels encouraged by their success in driving back Wagner with loud cheers, advanced on our second line.

Their order of advance was very peculiar—a semicircle of two regiments deep extending all around our lines, and behind each alternate regiment was placed four others—so that the assaulting columns were six regiments deep.

Gen. Hood appeared about 4 P. M. at the head of his command, and, pointing toward our lines, said:

"Break those lines, boys, and you have finished the war in Tennessee! Break them and there is nothing to oppose your march from Nashville to the Ohio River!"

Loud and ringing cheers answered the words of the rebel leader, while the whole space in front of our lines was crammed with the advancing enemy.

Capt. Lyman, commanding an artillery brigade in the Fourth Corps, had placed his batteries in most favorable positions, and from these storms of shot and shell were hurled into the charging rebel ranks.

With the most reckless bravery still the rebels rushed on, and when within a few hundred yards of our works our boys opened upon them a terrible fire of musketry, that it seemed as if it was impossible for anything to live before it.

But no wavering was perceived in those advancing rebel lines. On they came to the very parapets of our works, and stuck their bayonets under the logs on our battlements.

On the Columbus Pike the pressure upon our lines was so great that some of Cox's and Wagner's men temporarily gave way.

Up to this time the brigade commanded by Col. Opdike, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, had been held in reserve.

Col. Opdike, by the orders of Gen. Stanley, rushed forward with his brigade to restore our broken line.

The rebels who had crawled over our works, had not time to retire and Cox's and Wagner's men, who had broken away but a moment before, rallied and attacked the enemy on the flank, while Opdyke charged on the front.

A desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued with bayonets and the but-ends of muskets.

A hundred rebels were captured here and the line was restored.

For two hours and a half the battle now raged all along our lines.

The men of the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps vied with each other in bravery.

Riley's brigade, of the Twenty-third Corps, fairly covered the ground in front of it with rebel dead.

The rebel Gen. Adams was killed. He and his horse fell into a ditch in front of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio.

Seventeen distinct attacks of the enemy were repelled.

At dusk the rebels were repulsed at all points, but the firing did not close until 9 o'clock at night.

At least 5,000 rebels were killed, wounded and captured, while our loss will probably reach fifteen hundred.

We have taken from the enemy thirty flags; some regiments, among them the Seventieth Ohio, taking half a dozen each.

Gen. Schofield directed the battle from the fort on the north bank of the stream, where some heavy guns and the batteries of the Twenty-third Corps were placed, and which did great service in damaging the enemy's right wing.

The Rebel Gen. Cleburne.

Major-Gen. Patrick Romagne Cleburne, C. S. A., was the second son of Dr. Joseph Cleburne, of the "Grange" Castle, Bellingham, Ireland. He pursued his studies at Trinity College, Dublin, and before their completion, entered the British army, but not finding a soldier's life congenial to his tastes, he resigned and turned his attention to the law. On the death of his father, Cleburne came to the United States and settled at Helena, Ark., where he commenced the practice of law under the auspices of his friend, Judge Hanly, of the Supreme Court of that State, and soon earned for himself quite a reputation at the bar of his adopted State. On the breaking out of the rebellion he volunteered as a private in the First Arkansas Infantry, in which regiment he was soon afterward elected Captain, and subsequently became its Colonel. Col. Cleburne commanded the rear guard of the retreating rebel forces at Bowling Green, and was commissioned a Brigadier General at Shiloh. He served with Polk at Perryville, where he was severely wounded. On his recovery he succeeded to the command of Buckner's old division, and after the invasion of Kentucky was made a Major-General. He has held his command in the Army of Tennessee ever since, and was considered by the rebels one of their most accomplished General officers. Gen. Cleburne, though an Irishman by birth, was an intense Southerner in feeling, considering the South much oppressed by the North, though, strange to say, his opinions were anti-slavery. A cousin of the General's resides in Philadelphia, and holds a commission as surgeon in the United States Navy. His brother, Wm. Cleburne, Esq., for some time connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as Civil Engineer, is a man of high moral tone, and of great scientific attainments. He, together with his family, remains true to the flag which his rebel brother had so basely and ungratefully forsaken. It is said that Gen. Cleburne has shown great kindness to such of our men as have fallen into his hands.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Distinguished Visitors to Gen. Butler—A Ride Along His Lines—Gens. Grant, Meade, Warren and Crawford Visit the Canal—Experiments in Greek Fire—Capture of Roger A. Pryor—Delightful Weather—A Correction, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Headquarters 5th Corps, Weldon Road, Va., Sunday, Nov. 27, 1864.

Yesterday quite an interesting visit was made by Lieut.-Gen. Grant to Gen. Butler's lines, and he was accompanied by Major-Gens. Meade, Warren and Crawford, besides a number of distinguished gentlemen from the North. The party, consisting of Gens. Grant, Meade, Warren and Crawford; Lieut.-Cols. Lyman, Dent, Comstock and Badeau, with Messrs. Jerome, King, Austin, Delafield, Senator Nesmith, and the veteran Col. Munroe, Messrs. Pease and Mills, and Capt. Halstead, all started from City Point in Gen. Grant's special boat, the *Martin*, at 9½ A. M., for the upper landing above the Aiken House, on the James River.

The visit was a purely unofficial one, and almost accidental. The presence of so many Generals and their Staffs, and they being accompanied by so many distinguished gentlemen, gave rise to a hundred wild rumors about the important results likely to come from the interview with Gen. Butler. It is only necessary to say, therefore, that the visit was simply one of pleasure and recreation, and no one need look for any developments in the future, as a sequence to the visit.

The trip up the James River was a very enjoyable one, and was one of great interest to Gen. Grant's civilian friends. All the principal and notable localities were noticed, especially that of Malvern Hills, which was pointed out by Gen. Warren. The ruins of the houses standing at the time of the battle were viewed with considerable attention.

After a pleasant sail, the party landed at a point above Aiken's Landing, where ambulances and horses were found awaiting their arrival, having been provided by Gen. Butler. Gen. Grant rode his favorite colt, *Lexington*, attended by the different Generals already mentioned, all superbly mounted. The celebrated "Jeff Davis pony" was among the equines. The ride to Gen. Butler's headquarters was a very rapid one, the cavalcade striking out across the "Aiken Farm," and dashing through the mud at a terrific rate.

Gen. Butler was almost totally taken by surprise, having only received notice of the intended visit at a late hour. With his usual urbanity he made strenuous exertions for the comfort of his visitors. Dinner was soon served, and enjoyed heartily by the entire party. After a short rest, the party, escorted by Gen. Butler, rode along his lines to Fort Harrison, and then off to Dutch Gap, and examined, minutely, the canal. The lines were commented upon by the citizens as being remarkable for the difference between them and the works of the Army of the Potomac. But it was the canal at Dutch Gap that elicited their wonder and admiration. The canal, as your readers are already aware, is fast approaching completion, and at no distant day it is expected that this gigantic undertaking will be in full and successful operation.

A few shells were thrown into the canal from the rebel battery at the Howlett House, but as usual with the artillery practice of the Confederates, no damage was done, and even the gentlemen from New-York, seemed to feel the same derisive contempt for their impotent shells, as the army officers present.

On the return of the party to Gen. Butler's headquarters, their departure was delayed until night in order to witness some interesting experiments in Greek fire. The experiments were conducted by Mr. Birney, who was with Gen. Gillmore at Charleston harbor. Not to go into any details, it will be sufficient to say that the difficulties experienced at Charleston in getting the shells to properly explode, has been entirely obviated. Several shots were fired, and each time the targets were set instantly on fire, and great results can now be confidently expected from this terrible weapon.

Wearied with the fatigues of the day, yet expressing themselves highly delighted with all they saw, the party retraced their steps and arrived at City Point about 10 P. M.

This morning an important capture took place on our picket line, the prisoner being no other than the redoubtable Roger A. Pryor, Ex-Congressman, Ex-Brigadier, and now plain Captain of Virginia scouts.

A little before noon, a horseman appeared in front of the picket line of Gen. Potter's division, of the Ninth Corps, and waved a paper. Owing to an occurrence that lately took place, and of which I shall speak presently, no papers were allowed to be exchanged on the front of the Ninth Corps, but after consultation, and as it evidently was an officer, a paper was waved in return. The party immediately dismounted and advanced, coming right over to our lines, without even pretending to stop at the halfway post or trading line, leaving his horse behind him.

On reaching our lines, the sentinel on post informed the officer that he was a prisoner, for not observing the customary rules. He seemed to take the matter very coolly, and he was forthwith forwarded to Gen. Parkes' headquarters. On being questioned, after his arrival, and asked his name, he gave it as Roger A. Pryor, Captain Confederate Scouts of Virginia. To those any way conversant with the Ex-Congressman's features, the truth of his statement was apparent. Tall, dark in complexion, hair long, and worn tucked up behind his ears, and prominent features, it was sure enough the redoubtable Roger, the man who declined to fight Potter, and who came to arrange the details of the surrender of Fort Sumter in 1861.

The brave and gallant Captain was dressed in a suit of pale bluish gray, no insignia of rank whatever, and only a simple row of buttons. He had on a pair of new and good high-top boots and new pants. Altogether, the Captain appeared to good advantage, and formed a remarkable contrast to the majority of the deserters that daily come over to our lines.

The Captain was sent to Gen. Potter's headquarters for safe keeping, and while there, an interesting incident occurred. Gen. Crawford, who, it may not be generally known, was one of the famous and heroic garrison of Fort Sumter, having been Surgeon of that post at the breaking out of the war, happening to visit the Ninth Corps, heard of the capture, and immediately went to see the prisoner. The General and Major Cutting entered the tent where the prisoner was, and Gen. Crawford was at once recognized by the Captain, who immediately asked the General if a certain telegram, sent by Pryor from Charleston for the General, had been received by his family.

During the conversation that ensued, Capt. Pryor was very communicative, and freely acknowledged that Sherman's march through Georgia was a triumphant success. He acknowledged that Sherman had captured Macon and Milledgeville, and that it was supposed that Sherman was on his way to Augusta and the Georgian coast. He claimed, however, that our cavalry had suffered a temporary reverse, but stated his belief that it would not materially interfere with the general success of the undertaking.

He represented the Southern people as terribly anxious about the result of Sherman's operations, and said he thought the people of the North had proved themselves to be such a powerful and great nation that they could afford to let the South go. He was quite reticent regarding the views of leading men in the Confederacy, and while allowing it to be generally believed that he himself was tired of the war, carefully abstained from giving any one else's opinion. He said that he had resigned his Brigadiership some time ago, but did not say how he came to be a plain Captain.

He gave some interesting particulars of the capture and treatment of Capt. Burbridge, who was captured in a somewhat similar manner to Pryor. It appears that Burbridge was in the habit of exchanging newspapers daily, and that three weeks ago he was refused a rebel paper, because the one he brought was of too old a date. Arrangements were then made to renew the negotiation, and a later hour specified. At the prescribed hour the Captain was on hand, when the rebels took him prisoner. He was taken before the rebel Gen. Wilcox, who could do nothing for him, and he was sent on to Gen. Heath, who sent him to Lee, who being absent for two days did not see Burbridge until his return. Gen. Lee said that the prisoner ought never to have been captured, but as the Northern papers had stated that the Captain had been dismissed the service for holding intercourse with the enemy, and as he had been so long inside the Confederate lines, he could not be returned. So the Captain remains a prisoner.

Some think that Roger A. Pryor deliberately deserted to our lines, and I must say, that to many the inference is natural. He conversed without restraint, asked after many of his acquaintances in our army, and spoke of the doctor (Gen. Crawford) giving him the emetic that saved his life in Fort Sumter, and talked much of those early and momentous days of the war.

The weather we are now having is delightful, and the air is as balmy as in Indian Summer. While the fine weather lasts every one is asking his neighbor if there is any signs of a move? But everything remains quiet, and our lines repose in almost perfect rest.

I feel reluctantly compelled to correct a brother correspondent from this army, who writes, under date of Nov. 23, to a cotemporary, as follows:

"Full preparations have been made for spending Thanksgiving Day to-morrow as much in accordance with usages existing before the war as the present exigencies of the war and our situation will allow. It is already known that an immense consignment of turkeys and chickens has been sent to the army by remembering friends at home. This consignment, weighing fifty-nine thousand pounds, has arrived, and is to-day being distributed among the different corps. In addition to this wholesale feast of fowls, there will be religious services during the day, while the evening will be dedicated to merriment and 'commissary,' where it can be had, and toasts and speeches and songs."

Now, the fact is that no soldier received his share of the Thanksgiving donation until Friday night and Saturday morning, and the consignment did not arrive at City Point even, until Thursday morning, owing to the boat running aground. The paper in which the above paragraph was published is always bragging of its having news before anyone else. This time I can congratulate it on having succeeded in outstripping even the turkeys about which the paragraph speaks.

It is about time that conscientious and truthful correspondents performed their duty, and show up any flagrant act of "forestalling" like the above.

Newspaper readers are not fond of being deceived, and I for one prefer being seemingly in the rear than to be continually cutting off corners—*à la Plum Gut*—for in the end the writer's reputation for veracity sinks below par. Truth, they say, lies at the bottom of a well; at all events I find that it takes a deal of pumping to get at the truth, and in search of her much valuable time is lost. But in general I like to follow Col. Crockett's maxim, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Remarkable Change in the Humor of our Pickets—Continuance of Good Weather—Departure of Gen. Hancock—The New Commander of the Second Corps—Transfer of Troops—Presentations, &c.

Headquarters Fifth Corps, Weldon Road, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1864.

Since the recent rain storm our pickets have changed their tactics, and now-a-days, instead of insanely and rather foolishly banging away at the rebel's outer lines, have remained very quiet. The apparent truce was not at all determined on by either party, but by mutual and tacit consent the waste of powder and ball has been put a stop to in a great measure. How long this state of affairs will remain it is impossible to say, but no doubt the present desirable state of affairs will last until some tempting opportunity presents itself to gobble up a few of either party, and then the boys will go at it again like madmen. The mortar practice, however, has not entirely ceased, for our artillerists keep constant watch on the enemy's line, and as soon as any working party shows itself, away goes a visiting card in the shape of a ten-inch shell, to inform the "Johnnies" that Uncle Sam's boys are still making calls.

The weather we are having at present is extraordinary—as pleasant as any June in warmth, and as salubrious as April. Out here fires have suddenly become obsolete. The army, accustomed to out-door life, is constantly abroad, tents are shunned and overcoats disdained. The delicious days and bright skies are eagerly taken advantage of by commanding generals, and brigade, regimental and company drills have again been resumed. All nature wears a pleasant aspect, and the different canvas towns appear to great advantage. Amusements are becoming quite the fashion, and animated groups may hourly be seen whiling away the tedium of camp life by some innocent game or sport. Let us hope that the beautiful spell of weather, we are at present blessed with, may long continue. As usual, when the sun shines, our "bayonets" are busy discussing the probabilities of a "move." The topic is an interesting one to the boys, for their lives and limbs hang in the balance. No sooner than the soldier find himself out of danger than he speculates upon the chances of the next engagement.

The gallant and well-beloved Commander of the Second Corps, Gen. Hancock, left his corps to take charge of his new command, on Sunday last. The General takes with him the regrets of his old companions in arms, and their sympathy for his sufferings from his wound, which incapacitates him from doing active duty. Gen. Hancock has been relieved at his own request, and has been assigned by the President to the command of the Veteran Invalid Corps and the Defences of Washington.

The Second Corps has had the good fortune to gain in their new commander, a General who has been identified with the Army of the Potomac from its earliest days, and one who bears a high reputation for courage, skill and perseverance. Gen. Humphrey, late Chief of Staff on Gen. Meade's Staff, has been given the command of this gallant corps, and entered upon the discharge of his arduous duties.

Of late there has been considerable changes in the localization of the different organizations of the armies operating against Richmond. The division of colored troops, formerly belonging to Gen. Parke's command, the Ninth Corps, have been transferred to Gen. Butler's department, where a corps, composed entirely of colored troops, will be organized. A white division from Gen. Butler takes the position vacated by the darkeys. To-day the Second Corps commenced moving over to the left, being relieved by the Ninth Corps. The Second Corps has been doing a terrible amount of perilous and hazardous duty, and it is a move in the right direction when they were thus relieved and transferred to a more quiet part of our lines.

A very handsome division battle-flag has been presented to Major-Gen. Ayres, commanding the Second Division of the Fifth Corps. The banner was procured and presented to the General by the officers of the division. It is composed of blue silk, with the white Maltese cross in the centre, and the flag is fringed with rich yellow silk fringe. The whole affair is one of great beauty, and is considered one of the handsomest flags in the army, and reflects great credit upon the donors.

Brig.-Gen. Bartlett, commanding a Brigade in Gen. Griffin's Division of the Fifth Corps, has also been the recipient of a splendid charger, which was presented him by the officers of his command. The General values his superb gift highly.

Lieut. Warren, (a brother of the General's) and A. D. C. on Gen. Ayres' division staff, rather unexpectedly received, the other day, a valuable Maltese cross from Lieut. Theiman, Tenth Regulars, of Gen. Winthrop's brigade. The cross is necessarily of silver—to represent the color of the division, white—but is richly mounted in gold, and bears an inscription informing the reader that the cross has been bestowed upon the fortunate recipient as a mark of honor and esteem for gallant conduct in the field of battle, and that it is hoped that in the future both the donor and the owner will again fight side by side in defence of the flag and honor of our glorious country. To show how gratifying this gift must be to Lieut. Warren, I merely mention that Lieut. Theiman is justly celebrated for his bravery and previous gallantry. Comrades in arms, as these two officers are, it is pleasant to observe an incident like this.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Artillery Firing—Presentation of Colors.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

A great deal of artillery firing has prevailed to-day in the vicinity of the Jerusalem road, but without any result worth mentioning.

At this hour an unusual stillness reigns along the entire line. The pickets seem to have become tired of their continual firing at each other.

This afternoon the Maryland brigade had new flags which were ordered for them by the Legislature of that State at its last session.

After the brigade had passed in review, Gov. Bradford made a speech to the officers and men, which was responded to in telling terms by Col. Dennison, who commands the brigade.

The men composing this command have seen some of the hardest fighting of the war, and their thinned ranks and tattered colors show how hard a part they have borne in each engagement.

The new colors are very handsome. They are made of heavy blue silk, fringed with tassels of gold. On the flags are the names of the different battles the regiments of the brigade have participated in.

The entire affair was one of the most agreeable character, and will, no doubt, have a good effect on the men.

The Governor and Staff leave to-morrow for Gen. Butler's Department, when the Maryland regiments there will receive their new colors.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Arrival of the Steamship Merrimac.

The steamship *Merrimac*, from New-Orleans, Nov. 27, arrived at this port last evening. There was no important news at the date she left.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ninth Aldermanic District—Sixteenth Ward.

Last evening a large meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward was held at Headquarters, No. 245 Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the following nominations, viz: Mr. Isaac Dayton for Alderman; Messrs. William H. Hauser, J. Wilson Green, Abraham Lent, George McLean, William Atkinson and George M. Van Nort for Councilmen; James W. Farr for School Commissioner and John De La Mater for School Trustee.

Mr. M. Marsh was called to the chair, and introduced as the first speaker, Mr. D. R. Jacques, who said the candidates of the Sixteenth Ward Union Association would advocate the retrenchment of our city expenditures, resist and expose extravance and corruption, and faithfully exert themselves to promote the interests of their constituents. Mr. Jacques was frequently interrupted during his remarks by applause. At the conclusion of Mr. Jacques' remarks, Mr. S. Lasar offered, for the adoption at the meeting, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially ratify the nomination of Isaac Dayton for Alderman of the Ninth District, of George McLean as Councilman from the Sixteenth Ward, and of the other candidates on the Union Councilmanic ticket, of James W. Farr for School Commissioner for the Third District, and of John De La Mater for School Trustee of this ward.

Resolved, That we earnestly commend those candidates to the support of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, who have at heart the welfare of our city and the prosperity of our Common Schools.

The above resolutions were adopted by the meeting by acclamation.

Mr. Dayton, the candidate for the office of Alderman, next addressed the meeting. He declared his intention, if elected, to do all in his power to aid in correcting the present abuses of our City Government. Mr. Dayton was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer, in his usual forceable and pointed style addressed the meeting, calling on all good Union citizens to give their support to the respective candidates whose nomination they had ratified. Several other speakers followed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Theft of Diamonds.

RECOVERY OF THE PROPERTY AND ARREST OF THE THIEF.

A man who gave his name as Geo. Smith, about 36 years of age, was arrested yesterday afternoon, on the charge of having stolen about $2,000 worth of diamonds from Messrs. Wm. W. Crane & Co., of No. 10 Maiden-lane. It appears that Smith entered the store and stated that he wished to purchase some diamonds to match some that he had with him. Two packages of diamonds were accordingly produced, and while Smith was looking at them, one of the partners of the establishment entered, and took a survey of his customer. Smith observing that he was closely watched, suddenly turned pale, became greatly agitated, and without saying a word, started for the door, upon reaching which, he ran rapidly down the street. Mr. Crane followed him, and in Nassau-street with the aid of some citizens, he was taken into custody. Officer Carroll, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, took him in charge, and went with him to Mr. Crane's store. When there, the proposition was made to search Smith, whereupon the latter drew from one of his pockets a package of unset diamonds, valued at $2,000, which he had stolen from the counter of the establishment.

Smith was taken before Justice Hogan and committed to the Tombs for trial without bail. In his examination, he stated that he is a native of Scotland, and, by occupation, a machinist. Strange to say, the prisoner denied his guilt, although the stolen diamonds were found on his person.

The Homicide at the Tombs.

DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM.

Wm. George, the third man who was beaten on the head with an iron bar in the hands of John Donovan, in one of the rooms of the City Prison, on Friday morning last, died at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. A full account of this terrible homicide we published in the Times of yesterday. George did not rally after the fearful beating that he received. Upon an examination of his wounds, the surgeons were surprised that he should have survived so long. Coroner Naumann held an inquest on his body, and Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., made a postmortem examination. A verdict similar to that in the case of Kennedy and McDonald was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of England, aged 28 years.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Stern Loyalty in the Pulpit.—The Thanksgiving sermon preached by Rev. Samuel J. Corneille, Rector of All Saints' Church, has been published. We extract the following eloquent passage: "And yet there is something worse than war: national dishonor, cowardice, and selfishness: the decay of manly enthusiasm; the pusillanimity that shrinks from duty, because it is surrounded by peril. These are worse than war. If we must purchase peace at the price of dishonor: if peace means the cowardly relinquishment of every virtue and every right that makes man God-like; if we seek peace on the grounds that national prosperity and wealth consists in silk and cotton, in that thing men that call capital, rather than in noble, generous, high-souled hearts; if we must pay for peace with national virtue; if, to obtain it, we must surrender our manly spirit of heroic endurance, our conscientious convictions of duty and right; if this is the price at which it must be purchased, then give us war—"war with a thousand battles, and shaking a hundred thrones." Better that men should die, than that they should degenerate. Better that every foot of our Republic should be stained with blood, than that American freemen should prefer life to duty, national wealth to national principal and integrity."

Suicide of a Young Woman.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a woman aged about 20 years who declined to give her name, applied for lodgings at the Grant House, No. 44 New-Bowery. She was shown to a room, and a few hours after a chambermaid discovered her on the bed in an insensible condition. Police Surgeon Waterman was promptly called, and on examination it became evident that she had taken a heavy does of laudanum, with the design, no doubt, of committing suicide. The Surgeon advised her removal to Bellevue Hospital. The unfortunate woman died from the effects of the poison before she reached the Hospital. It is not known what motive prompted her to commit the deed.

Flag Presentation to the Nineteenth Police Precinct.—A very interesting ceremony came off at Jones' Wood Friday afternoon, on the occasion of the presentation of a new flag to the Nineteenth Precinct Police, by the citizens of the precinct. The flag is a very handsome representation of the "Stars and Stripes," and is intended to float from the flag-staff of the station house. Patriotic addresses were made by Capt. Harty, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and others.

Capt. Winslow in New-York.—Capt. John A. Winslow, the commander of the *Kearsarge*, is announced to be present at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next, on the occasion of the meeting of the New-York Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen, commonly known as the "New-York Port Society."

Sent to Fort Lafayette.—The rebel Admiral Buchanan, who was captured by Admiral Farragut on board the *Tenessee*, in Mobile Bay, and subsequently brought to this city, and placed in charge of the authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, was this morning conveyed to Fort Lafayette.

Evening Exchange.

$160,000	Amer. Gold..	227¾	100	Hud. Riv. R....b3	116⅜
5,000	do..........	228	800	Mich. S. R.......s3	69
25,000	do..........	227⅞	100	do........b3	69
5,000	do........b3	227¾	100	do........s10	68¾
15,000	do.......s3	227¾	100	do........s5	68¾
5,000	do..........	227⅜	200	Pittsburgh R.......	109
60,000	do.......b3	228	500	do........b3	109⅛
400	N. Y. Cen. R...s3	119¼	100	Rock Island R....	103⅜
900	Erie R........s3	93¼	100	do........s3	103⅜
100	do........b3	93⅜	200	do........b3	103⅜
100	do..........	93¼	300	Northwestern R.s3	40¼
1600	do........b3	93¼	100	Fort Wayne R..s3	102⅜
200	do........s10	93¼			

Stocks, dull. Gold steady. Sold down to 227 after call and at close of report, was selling at 227¼.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Washington, from Havre—Mme. Dorsey and sa fille, Mr. Varaldi, Mr. Ginaulhiac, Mme. Dumont, Mlle. Payne, Mlle. Pike, Mme. Hall, Mlle. Byler, Mme. Andry and son fils, Mr. Riera and sa fille, Mlle. Johnson, Mr. Banduys, Mr. Kohm, Mr. Caro, Mme. Burtsell, Jos. Henman, Mr. Bitter, Mr. Haronspoen, Mr. Nusbaum, Mr. Dreyfus, Mr. Selig, Milles. Aron, Cerf, Dreyfus, Mayer, Drill, Guedant, Marx, Gars, Grobet, Mme. Pinot, sa fille, Mr. Leblond and sa femme, Mr. Mullor, sa femme, sa filles and son fils, Mr. Levy, sa femme and ses deux demoiselles, Mr. Beer, sa femme and quatre enfants, Mr. Guedant, Mr. Chanteloube, Mr. Bare, Mr. Cale, Miles. Draper, Moerman, Strauss, Assler, Mmes. Metraud, Corey, Maes, Reinbold, Butralle, Morgand, Shultz, Vigna, Pallier, Bellange, Perroux, Mme. Hearmen, son fils and ses deux fille.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal.—F. W. Rice, U. S. Consul from Aspinwall; Major P. E. Dye, Paymaster U. S. A.; Capt. J. Lanahan, 3d R I. Art.; Major S. Wales and servant, Rev. J. Hassan, Capt. N. P. Aspinwall, A. Q. M., Capts. J. Donaghty, H. P. Merrill, U. S. V.; Lieuts. B. M. Whittemore, C. J. Swoope, E. L. McCauley, W. T. Boyd, B. H. Manning, J. G. Butler, Mrs. F. Fuller, J. P. Stetson, F. W. Turner, Asst.-Eng. E. J. Phillippi, U. S. N., V. Doherty, P. Osborne, F. Osborne, E. T. Hancock, F. Reel, F. J. Baldwin, R. Bishop, W. H. Carnochan, W. C. Gunn, J. Bogert, G. W. Dawson, W. King, M. Robinson, D. Bennett, H. C. Bardwell, F. E. Wilder, W. S. Markham, C. S. Kuh. Cabin, 38; steerage, 58. Total, 96.

In U. S. steam transport Merrimack, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Atwood, Mrs. Denning, Capt. Milton, Lieut. McIntosh, Lieut. T. A. Burt, Lieut. Mitchell, Lieut. Davis, P. H. Webster, P. W. Abbott, A. H. Colt, Col. Alexander, Col. Bacon, Major Ferguson, Major Perry, Major Whittley, Lieut. G. B. Lyon, Lieut. C. E. Shaw, S. A. Tracey, John Manning, Dr. R. H. Mesene, Lieut. J. L. Roome.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans—Mrs. C. H. Shute, Mrs. Eddy and son, Mrs. J. H. Pope, A. Smith, G. C. Quick, Miss H. C. Irving, Miss Irving, H. B. Allen, S. Marcks, Mrs. F. Brunnum, Miss B. Brunnum, Miss Titjen, Jacob Mahler and wife, Jno. Leys, Capt. E. E. Shelton, E. Rechart, F. Rechart, Mrs. Julia Rechart and 3 children, Miss L. Rechart, Mrs. Claren, 2 children and infant, Dr. Th. Hertzberg, Fred'k Cripps, Alexander Ingram, D. Sullivan, D. Jamieson, W. Finkle, Gov. Solomon and son, J. Danforth Weaver, Mrs. W. S. B. Hopkins and child, Miss Rollowine, Mrs. M. J. Wood, Master Geo. McCleary, A. G. Cobb, Wm. Ford, F. Kennedy, wife and 3 children, Lieut. N. H. Camp and wife, Mrs. Himmel and 2 children Mrs. V. R. Winburn, Alfred Moulton, wife, child and servant, Julius Whel, Wm. E. Poal, Miss C. Pearson, Mrs. —. P. Johnson, A. Loab, J. H. Loab, Mrs. Ryder and infant, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. G. W. Ebbs, Moses Adler, Wm. Simpson, Miss Emma Ford, Edwin Bradbury, Dr. Francis Tumblety, J. Wilson, H. W. Carey, A. B. Haywood, Miss V. R. Moser, A. DeB. Hughes, Sandford Bodwell, M. J. Farrall, M. Lizdardi, C. L. Merritt, Chas. Gaylor.

In steamship Bremen, for Bremen, &c.—Mrs. Isabel de Fernandez, New-Orleans; Fernand Vignier, Cuba; F. Ruhl, Bremen; Mrs. E. Howard, New-Orleans; M. F. L. Dommerich, New-York; N. Martins, Equador; Cleveland Ebbe, New-York; John B. Niemeyer, Freeport, Ill.; Mrs. Betty Wertheimer, New-York; Jacob Martin and son, New-York; Mrs. Marie Froning and 3 children, Freeport; B. Ficken, Philadelphia; H. Wallerstein, New-York; H. Schroeder, St. Louis; Aug. Coldewey, Louisville; Cornelius Haschenburg, New-York; J. Albert, California; P. F. Pigeon, New-Orleans; Gaetano Zugeagnea, New-York; W. A. Meurer, Philadelphia; G. Doerflinger, New-York; J. Ehrlich, lady and child, New-York; Wm. F. Hamilton, Iowa City, and 89 in the steerage. Total, 118. Specie, $270,000.

In steamship Etna, for Liverpool—Mr. Davis, Mr. Muir, Montreal; S. F. Hopkins, H. Stretch, F. Henriques, New-York; S. Marx, G. A. Mason, New-York; Mr. Meripley, John Lord, Charles Moreley, Raphael Castro, Wm. Fielding and friend, F. Bullen, Canada West; Piran Chendow and servant, J. Shooler, C. Pecqueux, Joseph Parker, J. C. Speer and child, and others in the steerage. Specie, $700,995 02.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 08 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets..10 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 07 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate..12 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) McGrugan, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Liberty, Wilson, Havana, Hargous & Co.; Corsica, L. ——, Nassau and Havana, ——; Carolina, Bulkley, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Graham Polly, Norton, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beatty; Martaban, (Br.,) Cobburn, London, N. W. Nelson.

Barks Jasper, Higgins, Marseilles, ——; Kennebec, Lely, Philadelphia, Brockway & Baker; Sallie Bonsall, (Br.,) Leavett, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Atalanta, (Br.,) Hageman, Bremen, Gussels & Meyer.

Brigs Julia, (Br.,) Shackelford, Maraubeau, Burdell & Co.; J. Hathaway, Townsend, Cardenas, J. L. Hathaway.

Schrs. Mary Mankin, Cobb, Washington, J. Kenny; Enoch Pratt, Baker, Baltimore, J. Kenny; M. D. Haskell, Haskell, Philadelphia, C. B. Swain; Flying Fish, Thompson, Gloucester, Mass., ——; Juvenile, Nickerson, Plymouth, V. B. Nickerson; A. Kelly, Prior, York River, F. J. Campbell; Roscoe, Todd, Rappahannock, F. J. Campbell; E. A. Elicott, DeGroot, Norfolk, Scott Bedell; J. W. Lawrence, Weeks, Norfolk, F. J. Campbell.

Sloops Thomas Hall, Hall, Providence, J. Kenny; E. A. Watkins, Finley, Rappahannock, F. J. Campbell; Tom Thumb, Hopkins, York River, F. J. Campbell; Adelaide, Hopkins, York River, F. J. Campbell; W. G. Leggett, Gibson, Norfolk, F. J. Campbell; Mary Gray, Harley, New-London, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Mulligan, Port-au-Prince 8 ds., with logwood, etc., to R. Murray, Jr. Nov. 27, off the Island of Marignana, spoke U. S. gunboat Neptune, cruising; same day, saw an Am. herm. brig ashore on the N. W. reef of Marignana; had double topsail yards, the lower yard lowering on the doublings of the mast; she had a red burgee flying, with white letters, but could not make them out. No date, lat. 30 30, lon. 74 30, spoke schr. Willie, of and from Baltimore, for Sagua la Grande. 1st inst., lat. 37, lon. 74 30, spoke schr. Lillie, from Sombrero, for Philadelphia. Schr. Carrie Rich (of Boston,) sailed Nov. 23, for Inagua. Left no Am. vessels.

Steamship Washington, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre Nov. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Has had heavy westerly gales during the passage. Shipped a sea, and broke the fore-yard in two while in the crotches across deck.

Steamship John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

U. S. steam transport Merrimac, Sampson, New-Orleans Nov. 27, with 300 soldiers and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 27th ult., at noon, met the steamer Guiding Star in the river, at the Quarantine Station; outside the Bar, passed the bark Genessee and R. E. Winthrop; the latter aground. 29th ult., Evan Evans, of Batesville, Conn., belonging to Dagerell's Co. of Scott's 900, died, and was buried at sea.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Commander, Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 30, with mails and passengers to Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, Act.-Asst.-Quartermaster General. 1st inst., lat. 33 51, lon. 76 21, passed steamship Havana, bound S.

U. S. steam transport E. L. Clark, Holmes, New-Orleans, Key West, via Port Royal, 30th ult., with 200 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Thomas Killam, (Br.,) Henell, New-Haven, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Delhi, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Hobkirk, Glasgow 50 ds., with coal and chemicals to Boyd & Hincken. Has had heavy westerly winds.

Schr. Lochness, (Br.,) Gondry, St. Martin's 25 ds., with salt and 5 passengers to — Jaines.

Schr. L. P. Phara, Collins, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Mary Jane, Hazelton, Bermuda Hundred 3 ds., in ballast to E. Van Brunt & Sleight.

Schr. Josephine, Burns, Alexandria, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Sliman, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. John S. Lee, Bunnell, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. American Eagle, Snow, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Tribbel, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Raynor, Washington, D. C., with coal.

Schr. Wm. L. Mitchell, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. C. Brooks, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to S. M. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Fly, Cheeseman, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Allen, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. H. Adams, Hinckley, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Parker, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. R. H. Moller, Baker, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah L. Costin, Baltimore, with oysters.

Schr. E. C. Knight, Taylor, Boston.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Cobb, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, (Russ.,) for Bremen; Etna, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Champion, for Aspinwall; Liberty, for Havana; Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship North Star, Capt. Jones, from Aspinwall, arrived at Port Royal Nov. 28, short of coal, having in tow her convoy, the U. S. steam gunboat Augusta, which broke her piston-rod 400 miles to the eastward of that port. Capt. Jones expected to secure a sufficient quantity of coal on board by noon of the 1st inst., and would then sail for New-York. The North Star has on freight $500,000 in specie, mails and 181 passengers.

Galen H. Osborne, a correspondent of the New-York Herald, died on the evening of Nov. 29, at Port Royal, and his body arrived in the Fulton.

About 3 o'clock this morning a dense fog set in, with a light breeze from E. S. E. Vessels to and from sea are somewhat detained in consequence.

The ferry-boats on both rivers are making rather irregular trips, and navigation in general is more or less impeded by the density of the fog. So far, we have heard of no accidents to the shipping.

Up to this hour (1 P. M.), of the several steamers due from Europe, but one the (Fr.) Washington, has arrived.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. Nov. 13, at Aspinwall, steamer North Star, (Am.,) Jones, from New-York; 17th, bark Atlanta, ——, from New-York.

Cld., Nov. 8, Am. barks Bolivia, Whiteberry, for New-York; American Eagle, Harford, New-York; 12th, Am. brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York; 17th, Am. steamer North Star, Jones, New-York; Am. bark Xanthe, Chapman, New-York.

[PER DAMASCUS.]

Mem.—The ship Alice, at St. Malo, from Spain, reports picking up, in a boat, in a helpless state, from starvation, a man, who stated that he was one of the crew of an American ship with a cargo of coals, for New-York, which had been sunk by collision three days previous. Six other persons had been in the boat with him, but had died, and their bodies had been washed into the sea.

THE RATHBONE
PETROLEUM
COMPANY,
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
OFFICE NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL STOCK $450,000.
150,000 Shares of $3 Each.
30,000 Shares Reserved by the Company.

President—JOHN Q. ADAMS.
Vice-President—JOSEPH L. SMALLWOOD.
Treasurer—FRANCIS M. HARRIS.
Secretary—ARTHUR B. MORRIS.

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RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PICKRELL, Baltimore, Md.
J. L. SAVAGE, Washington, D. C.

Attorneys and Counsel.
PENNINGTON, SULLIVAN & HARRISON,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

Superintendent.
DANIEL G. WHITE, Parkersburgh, West Va.

The company have secured four of the most valuable oil-producing parcels on and adjoining the celebrated Rathbone Tract on Burning Spring Run and Little Kanawha River, in Wirt County, West Virginia, selected several years since, in different locations, with great care by competent persons, on which five wells are already sunk and ready for operations, with engines and other needful apparatus on the ground.

One of the wells is about 20 feet distant from the celebrated Llewellyn Well, which has yielded as high as 1,400 bbls. per day; and at least 15 additional wells may be advantageously sunk on these parcels.

The Oil from the region of these wells commands a higher price than any Petroleum from any other region, being of a nearly uniform specific gravity of about 42°.

In addition to these parcels, the company have also secured a tract of 110 acres of oil-bearing territory on the celebrated French Creek, in Pleasants County, West Virginia, about four miles from the Ohio River, and about twelve miles above Marietta, on which there is ample room for at least one hundred wells. Around this tract, in all directions, wells are sunk, and profitably worked, and others in considerable numbers are now being sunk. Leases of parcels of from one to five acres of this tract can be made at from one-quarter to one-third of their product, by way of rent or royalty.

The property thus secured being located in several of the most esteemed districts of the great Oil-Belt of West Virginia, and the company having the exclusive interest therein, the shareholders may rest assured that there can be no failure in their supply of Oil, and that no conflicting interests can embarrass their operations.

The company confidently expect to be able, early in the ensuing year, to commence, and to continue thereafter, regularly, the payment of large dividends on the par value of the stock from the products of the wells already sunk; and it is believed that no oil territory of equal value and promise, in any location, can be had at so low a rate as that now offered by the company.

The attention and scrutiny of parties desiring good and safe investments in this description of stocks are particularly invited to this opportunity.

A limited number of shares are now offered at the price of $1 per share, being one-third of its par value.

Application may be made at the office of
RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A NEW REVOLVING CASTOR.

We have just examined, at the office of A. W. GOODELL, No. 197 Broadway, a new style of Castor, to be applied to household furniture. It is the invention of a Mr. Pedrick, of Washington, D. C., and is curiously composed of a glass ball, placed in a socket of wood or metal, the interior being so constructed as to overcome all friction. It cannot be doubted that this "Ball Castor," as it is termed by the ingenious inventor, will, before long, supersede the castors now in use. As an insulator for bedsteads, it must become deservedly popular; and when placed upon the legs of pianos and melodeons, it improves both the tone and strength of the sound marvelously. The curious and practical can examine this useful article by calling upon the agent above-named.